THE SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1803.

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EDINBURGH:

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And to be had of the Principal Bookſellers in the United Kingdom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Life of Argyle will be concluded in our next number.

THE communication entitled, Remarks on the New Edition of Chatterton's Works, hath been received, and will be inſerted in our next. We were much pleaſed with the accurate and juſt obſervations it contains, and requeſt the continuance of the author's correſpondence.

THE "Sentiments and Obſervations" with which we have been favoured by an anonymous Correſpondent, ſeem to contain nothing new; and, we ſuſpect, would not be intereſting to the public.

R's paper on Politeneſs will probably appear in our next.

OUR Correſpondent who uſes the ſignature H. is reſpectfully informed, that we took the trouble to make conſiderable alterations and corrections upon the paper to which he refers, but after all we judged it unfit for publication. The author requeſts that, if the compoſition be defective, we ſhould correct it, and that the public ſhould be allowed to judge of the reaſoning. The impropriety of this requeſt is too obvious to need a ſingle remark.

THE verſes entitled "An Extract from a Gothic Poem" have been received, and will be inſerted in our next. We with the author all manner of ſucceſs in the proſecution of his deſign, and ſhall be glad to receive ſuch other extracts as he may think proper to ſend us.

BONNY Jean; a Scotch Song, by the author of the Journey through the Highlands, has come to hand, and will appear in our next number.

THE Gleanings from a celebrated deceaſed poet are of ſuch a nature, as to be entirely unſuitable to the nature of our miſcellany.

THE paper on Religious Eſtabliſhment has juſt come to hand, but the author carries his principles to a dangerous length, and thus lays us under the neceſſity of refuſing it a place.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For MARCH 1803.

MEMOIRS

OF THE LIFE OF

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,

MARQUIS OF ARGYLE.

Continued from p. 12.

THE Parliament of England, known by the name of the long parliament, met at London on the 3d of November 1640. It may be proper here to take notice of its character, and the deſign of its meeting, ſince the character of Argyle in the future part of his life is much interwoven with its hiſtory. The proteſtants in England, who formed the majority of the people, had long been diſſatisfied with the meaſures of the government. James entertained very high ideas of the royal prerogative, and hence was frequently led to thwart the inclinations of the people. His ſucceſſor, Charles I, inherited the ſame diſpoſition to defend the power of the crown againſt the encroachments of the ſubjects. Beſides, the people were now utterly diſguſted at the authority and conduct of the biſhops; while the king, from a regard to his own intereſt, conſidered himſelf bound to ſupport them to the utmoſt of his power. But the arbitrary proceedings of Laud, who had almoſt the ſole direction in eccleſiaſtical affairs, at once inclined the Engliſh to favour the cauſe of the Scots. They were likewiſe highly offended that the parliaments were prorogued before they could procure a redreſs of grievances, or before they had time to deliberate upon what might be moſt beneficial to the proſperity and happineſs of the nation.

HENCE the preſent meeting of parliament diffuſed an univerſal joy. The people looked for redreſs from an aſſembly, which the neceſſities of the king had forced him to convene. From the character of the members, whoſe ſentiments were pretty generally ſimilar to their own, they had reaſon to entertain very flattering expectations; and the friendſhip and co-operation of the Scottiſh army, gave theſe expectations an additional ſtrength. In electing the members, they were careful to chooſe the moſt pious and patriotic, ſo that the parliament was chiefly compoſed of reformers, who were diſſatisfied with the preſent adminiſtration of affairs.

THE ſentiments of theſe reformers were ſoon manifeſted by their public proceedings. Making the neceſſities of the king a matter of ſecondary moment, they immediately proceeded to examine the peti-

tions for a redreſs of grievances, which were poured in upon them from all quarters. So numerous were they, that the houſe was forced to divide and ſubdivide itſelf into a great variety of committees, for the purpoſe of examining them. The chief of theſe committees may be comprehended under four heads: 1. Such as reſpected religion. 2. Such as reſpected the management of public affairs. 3. Thoſe relating to criminal proceedings and Courts of juſtice. 4. Thoſe relating to popery, plots, deſigns, &c. The reſult of their deliberations was an immediate impeachment of the Earl of Strafford. He was governor of Ireland, and had been earneſtly requeſted by the King to come to parliament, as a perſon in whom he could put implicit confidence. Upon his arrival, however, Mr Pym, one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the reformers, accuſed him of being an enemy to the liberties of his country, and the greateſt promoter of tyranny which the nation ever produced. Upon theſe vague charges, aggravated by the high rank which he held in his majeſty's favour, the Earl of Strafford was attainted, and ſentenced to execution. Archbiſhop Laud too, upon the 18th of November, was impeached of high treaſon, and committed to cuſtody.

These violent proceedings of the parliament filled the king with the moſt uneaſy apprehenſions. In the loſs of his favourites he ſaw his authority deſpiſed, and the ſtability of his government ſhaken. Hence he was drawn into a meaſure, which operated as a cauſe of his future ſufferings. A plan was formed by ſome of the courtiers, to bring the army that had been raiſed againſt the Scots to London, to overawe the parliament, to reſcue Strafford, and to take poſſeſſion of the city. When this deſign, with which his majeſty was ſaid to concur, became known to the Commons, they were alarmed, and entered into a bond of defence for the ſecurity of their liberties, and of the proteſtant religion. The conſequences of the diſcovery, "were infinitely prejudicial to the King's affairs, the court loſt its reputation, the reverence due to the king and queen was leſſened, and the Houſe of Commons began to be eſteemed the only barrier of the people's liberties."* Thus the rupture betwixt the King and parliament commenced, and became greater and greater, till the unfortunate monarch gratified by his death the vengeance of an offended people; and till the troubles, ariſing from democratic fury and ariſtocratic ambition, opened the eyes of the nation to perceive, that their beſt ſecurity and happineſs were to be found in the eſtabliſhment of a limited monarchy.

During theſe tranſactions, Argyle was employed at home, in maintaining tranquillity, and regulating public affairs. By his prudence in council, and his extenſive influence with his countrymen, he had a principal ſhare in bringing about the pacification at Rippon. While this treaty was depending, the Scottiſh parliament frequently met, and was frequently prorogued. But the treaty being now nearly concluded, the parliament met at Edinburgh on the 15th of July 1641. It was agreed that no buſineſs of importance ſhould be entered upon till the middle of Auguſt, when the King was expected to viſit Scotland.

Hitherto the Scots had preſerved a degree of union rarely to be met with in times of civil commotion. The influence of the covenant, which bound them to abſtain from diviſive meaſures, operat-

* Neal's Hiſt. of the Puritans.

ed

ed with full effect. But a circumſtance at this time occurred, by which that union was almoſt diſſolved. While the parliament was preparing accuſations againſt the incendiaries, a diſcovery was made reſpecting Montroſe, which threatened to be attended with important conſequences. Jealous of the influence of Argyle in the ſenate, and of Leſlie in the army, during the treaty at Rippon, he had been carrying on a ſecret correſpondence with the court to the prejudice of the covenanters. While the parliament was inquiring into this affair, he was detected in a malicious attempt to wound the reputation of Argyle, and to ſet him at perpetual variance with his ſovereign; upon which he was immediately arreſted, and committed to cuſtody. It appeared that Montroſe had propagated a report, that the Earl of Argyle had ſaid, in preſence of the Earl of Athol, and eight others whom he had detained in cuſtody for making war upon their country: "That the parliament had conſulted both divines and lawyers about the legality of depoſing the King, and had come to a reſolution, that in ſome caſes the thing was legal and expedient." Mr Stewart, one of the eight taken up with Athol, was named by Montroſe as his informer. Argyle denied the truth of this charge in the ſtrongeſt terms, and, at the inſtance of his friends, commenced a proſecution againſt Stewart, before the High Court of Juſticiary. Stewart retracted his accuſation, and vindicated the innocence of Argyle. The trial, however, went on: Stewart was found guilty of the charge brought againſt him, condemned, and executed according to his ſentence. Argyle hath been accuſed of cruelty in not ſupplicating the royal clemency in favour of Stewart. It appears, however, that he intended to do ſo, but was prevented by his friends. They thought that a public example was neceſſary to ſtop, for the time to come, the progreſs of ſuch dangerous and malicious attempts

His Majeſty, on account of his diſagreement with his Engliſh parliament, having reſolved upon a viſit to Scotland, to ſtrengthen his influence in that country, began his journey upon the 10th of Auguſt. At Gladſmuir, he was welcomed by Argyle, Lord Almond, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. He arrived at Holyroodhouſe upon the 14th, accompanied by a ſmall retinue of the nobility. On the 17th, he came to parliament, preceded by the Marquis of Hamilton carrying the crown, Argyle the ſceptre, and Sutherland the ſword. His addreſs to the parliament was cordial and condeſcending. He lamented the unhappy diſturbances which had lately ariſen. He profeſſed his readineſs to accompliſh whatever he had promiſed for the public ſatisfaction, and claimed the ſupport of his ſubjects to his authority tranſmitted entire through one hundred and eight generations of kings. Argyle in reply, compared the kingdom to a ſhip toſſed in a tempeſtuous ſea, and his majeſty to a ſkilful pilot ſteering her through rocks and ſhelves, and caſting out the moſt cumbrous baggage for her ſafety. He begged that he would not leave her, till he had brought her in ſafety to her deſired haven. The commons having obtained a redreſs of their principal grievances, and the eſtabliſhment of their civil and religious liberties, bound themſelves to be faithful to the King, to guard his perſon againſt all plots and conſpiracies whatever, and to maintain to the utmoſt of their power peace and union in all his Majeſty's dominions.

During the ſitting of this parliament,

ment, ſeveral new miniſters were choſen. London was made chancellor, the Earl of Morton was named to the office of treaſurer, but being keenly oppoſed by Argyle, who felt himſelf hurt at being paſſed over, he at laſt failed of ſucceſs. Lord Almond was alſo nominated, oppoſed, and ſet aſide. At laſt, it was judged proper to put the treaſury in commiſſion, and five noblemen were choſen for that purpoſe, among whom was Argyle.

The Marquis of Hamilton and the Earl of Argyle were, at this time, the two moſt powerful noblemen in the kingdom. But Montroſe, in priſon, had been endeavouring to ruin the reputation of Hamilton, by accuſing him of treachery to his prince, and attachment to the covenanters. He was accuſed even before the parliament, of being a juggler with the king, and a traitor to him and to his country. The extenſive influence of Argyle had likewiſe procured him many ſecret enemies, who were watching for an opportunity of effecting his ruin or diſgrace. A plot againſt theſe two noblemen was diſcovered, when it was almoſt at the point of execution. The plot was this; they were to be invited that evening to attend his Majeſty, and to be arreſted on their way, by the Earl of Crawford, Colonel Cochrane, and Stewart; if they reſiſted, they were to be ſtabbed immediately; if not, they were to be carried to a ſhip in the Road, and confined in cloſe cuſtody. Upon the detection of this conſpiracy, Argyle and Hamilton withdrew to Kinneal, a ſeat of the Marquis, a few miles diſtant from town. Their flight excited an univerſal uproar and confuſion. Surmiſes were circulated, that the king was concerned in the buſineſs; but a committee, appointed by the parliament to examine it, freed his Majeſty from every ſuſpicion of guilt. The accounts given us of this affair by hiſtorians, are conſiderably different; but from the confeſſion and declaration of Crawford and Cochrane, the intended arreſt of Hamilton and Argyle can admit of no diſpute. Before this incident, Argyle had almoſt accommodated the buſineſs reſpecting the incendiaries; and by his means, in conjunction with Hamilton, Montroſe, Napier, and ſome others, were delivered from cuſtody, on finding ſecurity for their good behaviour.

Upon the 1ſt of November, the king received an expreſs, informing him of an univerſal rebellion in Ireland, accompanied with a dreadful maſſacre of the proteſtants. This ſudden emergency, obliged him to prepare as quickly as poſſible for returning to London. Before his departure, a number of commiſſioners, among whom was Argyle, were appointed to preſerve the articles of the late treaty inviolate, till the next meeting of parliament. On the 15th, an act was paſſed in parliament, approving of the conduct of Archibald Earl of Argyle, in the ſervice of his country. The ſame day, a patent was given for creating him, and his heirs male, Marquis of Argyle, Earl of Kintyre, and Lord of Lorn.

Thus we have ſeen Argyle, trained in his early life to the hardſhips of war, entruſted by his ſovereign with the moſt dignified employments, and honoured by his country with the management of her councils, ſteadily guiding his way in the midſt of dangers, till, by the favour of his ſovereign, he had raiſed his family to ſuperior honour, and obtained the moſt gratifying of all favours, the public approbation of his country. But the ſtorm had already begun to gather, which involved in ruin this preſent favourite of fortune. The

King

King having diſſolved the parliament on the 17th, ſet out for London next morning, carrying along with him the gratitude and affection of a great majority of his Scottiſh ſubjects.

When he arrived at London, the joy he muſt have felt in effecting a reconciliation with his Scottiſh ſubjects, was damped by the diſmal proſpect preſented to his view. He was reproached by the biſhops for making conceſſions to the Scots, entirely inconſiſtent with that plan of adminiſtration which he and his father had, for many years, been labouring to maintain. A remonſtrance was preſented to him by the parliament, in which every error and misfortune of his reign were minutely ſtated, and in which ſupplies were threatened to be denied, if no attention were paid to their requeſts. Charles was much irritated at theſe proceedings of the parliament, and his anſwer to their petition, tended rather to foment than extinguiſh their growing reſentment; while the reproof of the biſhops ſunk deep into his heart, and could never be forgotten. Mutual jealouſies aroſe on both ſides, and prepared the way for the approaching rupture. The diſtreſſed ſituation of Ireland claimed immediate attention, but each party wiſhed to improve this circumſtance to its own advantage. The King wiſhed to engage the parliament in the war, that, by the diminution of their reſources, he might be able to provide more effectually for his own ſecurity. Accordingly, he propoſed that they ſhould levy 10,000 men for ſuppreſſing the diſturbances in Ireland. The parliament, however, aware of the danger to which their intereſt would be expoſed, in the abſence of ſo many of their forces, reſolved to employ the Scots in that expedition, and to accept of an offer of 10,000 troops. The mutual jealouſies ſubſiſting betwixt the two parties, prevented either of theſe reſolutions from being carried into effect. And when Charles afterwards ſignified to his council in Scotland, his intention of leading an army in perſon againſt the rebels in Ireland, he was diſſuaded from his purpoſe both by the council and the Engliſh parliament, from an apprehenſion, as ſome ſuppoſed, of what they might expect, if once he got the army under his power. Thus the relief of Ireland was put off, and that unhappy country was left a prey to all the miſeries of inſurrection and revolt.*

While internal differences continued to increaſe, Charles, in the neglect of his orders, and reſolute oppoſition to his authority, ſaw what he had to expect from the preſent parliament. Diſguſted at their conduct, on the 10th of January 1642, he withdrew from London, to which he never returned, till he was conducted as a criminal to be tried for his life. The Queen retired to Holland, with the view of procuring aſſiſtance for averting the dangers to which the royal cauſe in England was imminently expoſed.

The diſpoſal of the militia, at this time, widened ſtill more the unhappy breach betwixt the king and parliament. Both parties were equally determined to have the management of them in their own power, and neither of them would ſubmit to yield to the other. Hence, matters were brought to an open rupture. On the 23d of April, the King made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Hull. The parliament, diſcovering that ſecret meaſures had already been employed

* Laing's Hiſt. vol. 1. p. 216. Burnet's Houſe of Hamilton, p. 193.

by the royal party for obtaining poſſeſſion of the principal fortreſſes, reſolved to conſult their own ſafety, and to put the kingdom into a poſture of defence.* On the 17th of May, a declaration was iſſued by the parliament, prohibiting the military from taking arms, at the command of the King, on pain of being judged enemies to the laws and liberties of the kingdom. Counter proclamations were iſſued by the King, enjoining the ſheriffs of counties and commanders of garriſons to obey his orders.† Affairs continued in this ſituation, till the 15th of Auguſt, when "the royal ſtandard was erected at Nottingham, with circumſtances of ominous interpretation." This was the beginning of a war, melancholy in its progreſs, and fatal in its conſequences.

The Scots did not remain indifferent ſpectators of what was going on in England. Their commiſſioners, who had been ſent up to London, to negociate reſpecting the relief of Ireland, offered to mediate betwixt the King and parliament. But his Majeſty was offended at their interference, and complained of them in a letter to Argyle. It was afterwards propoſed by the Scottiſh council to ſend Argyle, along with the chancellor, to endeavour to reconcile the two parties; "but the parliament, being jealous of Argyle's attachment to the King, declared that they believed his preſence in Scotland to be then indiſpenſibly neceſſary."‡ The Lord Chancellor, therefore, undertook the commiſſion alone. But his Majeſty diſliking the officious forwardneſs of the Scots, ordered him to return to Scotland, to call a council, and to give a faithful account to his countrymen of the differences betwixt him and his Engliſh ſubjects. At the ſame time, he ſent ſeveral noblemen, known by the name of *Banders*, to uſe their influence with the Scots, in promoting his intereſts. When the time approached at which the council was appointed to meet, the covenanters, afraid that ſome violence was intended againſt the Chancellor and Argyle, raiſed a general alarm, and aſſembled to it "by hundreds at a time," as it is expreſſed by a cotemporary writer,§ to protect their leaders, and to overrule the meaſures of the Banders. And in this inſtance they completely carried their point; for they prevented the council from coming to any reſolution favourable to his Majeſty's intereſts.

Upon this diſappointment, the King employed the Marquis of Hamilton to try what he could do among the Scots. Hamilton applied in particular to Argyle and Loudon, at that time the moſt powerful of the covenanters. By their means, a reſolution was obtained, that the Queen ſhould be invited to return from Holland, and to mediate betwixt the king and parliament. They promiſed her their concurrence, with an aſſurance of ſecurity for her perſon; and engaged, if the parliament rejected their propoſals, to join the King in reducing them to obedience. The King, however, apprehenſive of danger to her Majeſty, never allowed the propoſition to be carried into effect. The Queen was ſo well pleaſed with the ſervices of Hamilton, upon this occaſion, that he was raiſed to the dignity of a Duke.‖

* Rapin. Laing, vol. 1. p. 219.
† Parliamentary Hiſt. vol. 10. p. 532.
‡ Biographia Britannica.
§ Baillie's Letters.
‖ Burnet's Memoirs of the Dukes of Hamilton, p. 202.

Hitherto,

HITHERTO, Argyle and Hamilton had been united in the moſt intimate friendſhip, but now, a diverſity of ſentiment diſſolved the union. While Hamilton left no expedient untried, for promoting the cauſe of the court, Argyle refuſed to recede, in a ſingle point, from the engagements to which he had entered in ſubſcribing the covenant. Hence a coldneſs, and afterwards an open rupture, took place betwixt them.

HERE it may be proper to obſerve, that, in the beginning of March, Montroſe and his fellow priſoners were delivered from cuſtody. The committee appointed for their trial, found clear evidence of their diſaffection to the common cauſe. But, what they had done appearing to proceed from attachment to the king, his majeſty ordered them to be honourably diſmiſſed. The diſgrace of his impriſonment, however, together with ſome other circumſtances, rendered Montroſe, in the future period of his life, a violent enemy to the covenanting party.

THE affairs of Scotland began now, to aſſume an appearance very unfavourable to the royaliſts. In the convention of eſtates, which met in 1643, it was reſolved to join the parliament, and to ſtrengthen the union by a ſolemn league and covenant betwixt the two nations. It was entitled, *A ſolemn League and Covenant, for the reformation and defence of religion, the honour and happineſs of the King, and the peace and ſafety of the three kingdoms.* The object of the league, beſides cementing the two nations in a ſtrict union, was to aboliſh Epiſcopacy; to preſerve the privileges of either parliament, the liberties of each kingdom, and the authority of the ſovereign, when exerted in defence of the true religion; to diſcover and puniſh malignants and incendiaries, and to adhere to the mutual defence of the ſubſcribers againſt all oppoſition. It was received at Edinburgh with the greateſt applauſe, expreſſed in the tears of pity and of joy, ratified by the convention and aſſembly without a ſingle diſſent, and tranſmitted to the parliament and aſſembly of divines at Weſtminſter. There it was received with equal joy, confirmed and ſworn by the Lords and Commons, and ordered to be univerſally ſubſcribed in both kingdoms. It is not to be ſuppoſed that Argyle remained an unactive ſpectator of this intereſting tranſaction. He exerted himſelf with diligence, in planing and accompliſhing it; and, for his ſervices, obtained the thanks of the committee appointed to reviſe the acts of the commiſſioners of the laſt aſſembly.*

IN the following year, an event took place in Scotland, which called forth all the exertions of the covenanters, and gave complete occupation to the Marquis of Argyle. While the King was at Oxford, a plan was concerted with the Earl of Antrim, who was then in Ireland, for invading Scotland in the north, and preventing the Scots from aſſiſting the parliament. Huntley and Montroſe undertook to levy forces in Scotland, and Antrim engaged to ſend over to their aſſiſtance 2000 Iriſh. To oppoſe this formidable combination, the convention of eſtates gave a commiſſion to the Marquis of Argyle to raiſe forces, which were to be conducted by inferior commanders. Having drawn together an army, the Marquis marched againſt a party of the inſurgents, under the command of Huntley, diſperſed them, and obliged their leader to ſeek his ſafety by flight.

BUT he had preſently to march

* Baillie's Let. vol. 1. p. 381.

againſt

againſt an enemy well ſkilled in the arts of war; at the ſame time cunning and enterpriſing, diſguſted at the covenant, and wiſhing to ingratiate himſelf with his ſovereign, by performing for him ſome ſignal ſervice. Such an enemy was the Marquis of Montroſe. This wonderful man was unſucceſsful in his firſt attempt, at Dumfries; but this, inſtead of diſcouraging him, ſerved only to whet his ingenuity. Preparing for new enterpriſes, he arrived at the Highlands with only two attendants. Here, while his companions were diſpatched to procure intelligence, he wandered ſolitary and diſguiſed, till he was rouſed to action by the joyful intelligence of aſſiſtance from Ireland. Placing himſelf at the head of the Iriſh, he began to march into the low countries, where he was joined by numbers who flocked from all hands to his ſtandard. He engaged the covenanters, who were ſtationed at Perth, under the command of Lord Elcho, and obtained a complete victory. In conſequence of which, Perth immediately ſurrendered to the conqueror. Argyle with a ſuperior army, immediately ſet out in purſuit of him. At his approach, Montroſe abandoned Perth, and proceeded northwards. He fell in with a detachment of the Scottiſh army at the bridge of Dee, defeated them, purſued the fugitives to Aberdeen, and abandoned that city to the pillage and unrelenting fury of the Iriſh. After five days, he was again obliged to abandon this place, on account of the approach of Argyle, and to continue his progreſs northwards. Argyle again proceeded in purſuit of him; but after many long and toilſome marches, in every one of which he was diſappointed by the ſuperior policy of his enemy; he was forced to relinquiſh the purſuit, and to return to attend a meeting of the convention of eſtates.*

Meanwhile Montroſe proceeded to Argyleſhire, and laid waſte the country with fire and ſword. When the Marquis received intelligence of this, he made haſte to check the fury of the plunderers. But, by a ſudden and circuitous rout of his enemy, over mountains covered with ſnow, his army was ſurpriſed, and he himſelf retreated to his galley, upon the adjacent lake, from which he beheld the defeat of his forces, and the ſlaughter of his clan. In this action, fifteen hundred of the Campbells are ſaid to have periſhed. The Highlands, in every direction, became open to the arms of Montroſe; and in the north of Scotland, the affairs of the king began to aſſume a favourable aſpect.

During theſe civil commotions, the general aſſembly met at Edinburgh, on the laſt day of May 1644. In it an act was paſſed, confirming the authority of the convention in 1643, ratifying the ſolemn league and covenant, the articles of treaty betwixt Scotland and England, and the other acts of that convention and their committee: Argyle, the Chancellor, and ſome others, were authoriſed to act as mediators betwixt the King and the Parliament; and the conduct of Argyle was approven of, in endeavouring to ſuppreſs the rebellion in the north. A commiſſion was likewiſe given to this nobleman, to go to England occaſionally, and endeavour to reſtore the public tranquillity.

While the Scottiſh Parliament and Aſſembly were iſſuing declarations and threatenings againſt Montroſe, he was extending his victories, and ſpreading abroad the terror of

* Spalding, vol. 2. Laing, vol. 1. p. 255. Stevenſon, vol. 3. p. 1115.

his

his arms. He defeated the army of the parliament in ſeveral engagements, drew to his ſtandard a great number of the nobility, and ſoon ſaw the whole of Scotland ſubjected to his power. His triumph, however, was of ſhort duration. General Leſlie was recalled from England, and deſtroyed the extenſive power which he had ſo rapidly acquired. He was totally defeated at Philiphaugh, and forced to retreat beyond the Forth, with the fragments of an army, where he again prepared himſelf for new battles and new enterpriſes.

THROUGH the whole of this war, Argyle was a principal actor, and at the ſame time a principal ſufferer. He ſaw his eſtates plundered and laid waſte, and his vaſſals driven from their habitations, and expoſed to the reſentment of an enraged conqueror. Many of them were cut off, others eſcaped and fled towards Stirling. Here they were met by the Marquis, who provided for them a temporary accommodation upon the lands of Lord Napier, and other diſaffected noblemen, in Lennoxſhire. Argyle himſelf, in the beginning of the year 1646, went over to Ireland by the authority of the convention of eſtates, brought back the remainder of the Scottiſh army, cruſhed the rebels, and reſtored tranquillity to the inhabitants of the north.*

THE ſtrength of the royaliſts ſunk along with Montroſe, and ſubmiſſion ſeemed to be the only expedient to which the monarch could have recourſe. In this extremity, he deliberated long what meaſures to purſue. The demands of the Engliſh parliament appeared intolerably ſevere. The petitions of the Scots, in his laſt viſit to their country, had almoſt all been granted. Hence it was ſuppoſed, that an engagement could more eaſily be made with them, than the Engliſh. A treaty was therefore propoſed, and carried on with the Scots, for the reception of his Majeſty among them. They promiſed to afford him protection, and to do every thing in their power for reſtoring him to his lawful authority. Relying upon theſe promiſes, and impelled by the neceſſity of his affairs, Charles reſolved to paſs over to the Scottiſh army, then lying at Newark.†

ACCORDINGLY, upon the 27th of April 1746, he left Oxford early in the morning, riding in diſguiſe, with a cloak-bag behind him, in company with only two attendants. On the 5th of May, he arrived at the Scottiſh camp, and was received with every expreſſion of loyalty and ſubmiſſion. At the approach of Fairfax, the Scots ſurrendered Newark, and marched with the king to Newcaſtle. An anecdote is mentioned by Whitlocke, which ſhews that, at this time, the King ſtill poſſeſſed the affections of his ſubjects. "A little after the King's coming to Newcaſtle, a Scotch miniſter preached boldly before him, and when his ſermon was done, called for the 52d pſalm, which begins: *Why doſt thou tyrant boaſt*

* Baillie. Biograph. Scoticana.

† In a letter to the Marquis of Ormond, Charles ſays: And having lately received very good ſecurity, that we, and all that do or ſhall adhere to us, ſhall be ſafe in our perſons, honours, and conſciences, in the Scottiſh army; and that they ſhall really and effectually join with us, and with ſuch as will come in unto us, and join with them for our preſervation, and ſhall employ their armies and forces to aſſiſt us in the procuring of an happy and well grounded peace, for the good of us and our kingdoms, in the recovering of our juſt right: we have reſolved to put ourſelves to the hazard of paſſing to the Scots army now lying before Newark. Ruſhworth, vol. 1. p. 266.

thyſelf,

thyself, thy wicked works to praise. Whereupon his Majeſty ſtood up and called for the 56th pſalm, which begins: *Have mercy Lord on me, I pray, for men would me devour.* The people waved the miniſter's pſalm, and ſung that which the King called for."

When Argyle returned from Ireland after ſuppreſſing the diſturbances, on account of which his expedition had been undertaken, he repaired to Newcaſtle, and upon the 24th of July, met with a very gracious reception from his majeſty.† The Engliſh Parliament had already voted, that the right of diſpoſing of the King's perſon belonged wholly to them; and the King had ſignified his deſire of a reconciliation; but when their propoſals were made known to him, they appeared ſo rigid and humiliating, that he determined on no account to comply with them. The Scots too were offended that, upon this occaſion, no reſpect had been paid to them in the Engliſh councils. In this ſtate of affairs, it was ſecretly agitated, whether it might be expedient, that the Scottiſh parliament and army ſhould declare for Charles, and endeavour by force of arms to reſtore him to his throne. Argyle repreſented to his Majeſty, the impracticability and danger of ſuch a ſcheme, and that, were it attempted, it might prove his ruin, by producing a national war, and uniting againſt him all the parties of the Engliſh. His Majeſty felt the force of the arguments of the Marquis, and relinquiſhed the deſign of ſupporting his authority by the Scottiſh arms.‡ Whether he was induced to this by the fear of offending the moſt powerful of the Scots, as Guthrie and ſome others have aſſerted, it is of little conſequence to determine. Certain it is, that Argyle acted the part of a profound politician, and a faithful friend.

But the Scots had already begun to treat with the Engliſh, about withdrawing their army into their own country. The arrears that were due to them was the firſt ſubject of diſcuſſion; but, when this was ſettled, another ſtill more important engaged their attention. The diſpoſal of his Majeſty's perſon was an affair every way difficult. If the Scots carried him into Scotland, an open rupture with England ſeemed to be the certain conſequence, while all their treaties of union, civil and religious, would be entirely fruitleſs. To leave him expoſed to the Engliſh army, appeared equally dangerous.

† Such is the credulity of ſome writers, that Biſhop Guthrie ſays. "Upon the 24th, came the Marquis of Argyle, and as he kiſſed the King's hand, there began a terrible thunder, with lightening and rain, which continued all night." Echard, vol. 1. p. 550.

‡ According to the author of the Life of Argyle, in the Biographia Brit. this repreſentation was made to the King, not as the opinion of Argyle himſelf, but of the Duke of Richmond and the Marquis of Hertford, whom he, along with Loudon and Dumferling, had been comiſſioned by his Majeſty to conſult.

(To be Continued.)

To the Publisher of the Scots Magazine.

CORRECTION OF A MISTAKE IN DR RANKEN'S HISTORY OF FRANCE.

IN common life, no two qualities are more ridiculous than pride upon account of our real attainments, and a desire to appear acquainted with subjects of which we are ignorant. The latter is a species of vanity, by no means rare in the literary world. We were sorry to observe lately, a remarkable instance of it in Dr Ranken's History of France, a work, upon the whole, of very considerable merit.

"Ambrose," says the historian, in the section concerning literature, vol. I. page 362, "was born at Lyons A. D. 340; he was first educated as a lawyer, but by the general persuasion of the people of Milan, he became their bishop. His works are numerous, and some of them, as that entitled 'Looking unto Jesus' &c. are generally known and still esteemed."

Had our author consulted the title page of that book, to which he refers as being *generally known*, he would have found the name of 'Isaac Ambrose, sometime minister of the gospel at Preston in Lancashire, England;' had he read it, he could not have said, as he does in the preceding page, that its author, 'speaks of the most ordinary appearances of nature, like a child.' The fact is, this Isaac Ambrose, whom our divine confounds with the bishop of Milan, was a non-conformist clergyman of the seventeenth century; he was born about the beginning of the century, and died 1674. Besides his treatise of 'Looking unto Jesus;' his 'War with Devils,' and the 'First, Middle, and Last Things,' are favourite books, with a certain class of readers. *

The works of St Ambrose, bishop of Milan, are numerous indeed, amounting to two huge folio volumes. They have undergone various editions; one appeared at Paris 1539, another 1603. The Benedictines published two splendid impressions of them, at the same place 1686, and 1690. They consist of Miscellanies, Meditations, Epistles, Sermons; a commentary on the different books of the sacred Scriptures, and Apocrypha, and discourses against the heretics. They are all in Latin, I have not heard that any of them have been translated into English. His poetry, of which Erasmus himself was an admirer, † is excellent, considering the time at which he flourished. Amongst several pieces of sacred poetry, which do honour to his memory, had Dr Ranken taken the trouble to have turned over his works, he might have seen, (Tom. V. 355, Par. 1603.) that that noble hymn, still used in catholic countries, '*Te Deum laudamus* &c.' was the joint production of Ambrose, and Augustine. ‡

* For further particulars concerning him, See General Biographical Dictionary, 15 vols. 8vo. Dr Gillies, of Glasgow, Historical Collections I. 228.

† In his preface to the works of Ambrose, Paris 1539.

‡ For further information, see any of the above mentioned editions of his works, Dupin's Eccles. Hist. General Biographical Dictionary.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE FLIGHTS OF IMAGINATION.

——Conduct my fancy's dreams
To ſuch indulgent placid themes,
As juſt the ſtruggling breaſt may cheer,
And juſt ſuſpend the ſtarting tear. AKENSIDE.

IN a former number, ſome obſervations were offered on the reveries of an uncontrolled imagination. Although it may be conſidered as a wide ſtretch to aſſimilate theſe airy dreams to madneſs, yet a more intimate knowledge of particular facts will probably make a diſtinction leſs perceptible.

THE imagination is capable of adding either to our happineſs or our miſery: it gives birth to all thoſe finer ſympathies,—to that tranſporting effervescence, which no language can expreſs, but which is productive of the moſt genuine delight: and from the ſame ſource ariſe thoſe viſionary and evaneſcent joys which lead to diſappointment and diſguſt, if not to confuſion and perturbation of mind.

WHO can read the life of the admired author of the "Ode on the Paſſions," without rendering the ſigh of pity? Poſſeſſing a knowledge of every branch of literature, and, as he himſelf expreſſes it, in his Ode to Simplicity, "by nature taught to breathe her genuine thought," he was doomed to languiſh under the moſt humiliating of all human maladies;

While rays of genius only ſerv'd to ſhew
The thickning horror, and exalt his woe. *

"HE loved," ſays Dr Johnſon, "fairies, genii, giants, and monſters: he delighted to rove through the meanders of enchantment,—to gaze on the magnificence of golden palaces,—to repoſe by the waterfalls of Elyſian gardens."

MANY inſtances indeed might be adduced to exemplify and ſupport what has been ſaid to be the conſequence of indulging in thoſe viſionary gratifications which proceed from the imagination when left uncontrolled and unguarded. But without proceeding further in the conſideration of this intellectual diſeaſe, it may juſt be obſerved, that the man who ſlumbers away his time, and invincibly adheres to ſuch unprofitable purſuits, expoſes himſelf to great and incalculable miſery. His mind ſoon becomes deep-

* Hayley's epitaph on Collins,—inſcribed on a beautiful monument which has been erected to the memory of the poet, where he is repreſented as juſt recovered from a wild fit of frenzy.

ly

ly tinctured with diſcontent at the numerous diſappointments he ſuffers. The diſſatisfaction, in conſequence, which he is led to entertain at the affairs of the world, as they appear conſtituted, inevitably tends to eſtrange ſociety from him. Thus they continue mutually receding from each other, until all friendly intercourſe is deſtroyed, and the unhappy object is left at laſt, diſcontented and forgotten, to meditate without interruption,—to indulge in that inviſible riot of the mind, which, becoming more than ever neceſſary to his exiſtence, he no longer endeavours to ſubdue, or oppoſe to it any proper object of counteraction.

But notwithſtanding the dangers ariſing from the illuſions of the imagination, it is not meant to be inſinuated that we ſhould diveſt ourſelves altogether of thoſe feelings which may be ſaid to predominate over the judgment. It is to the imagination we are indebted for a great portion of our happineſs, and from it we derive many of the ſweeteſt moments which life affords. An attempt then to baniſh what is ſo eſſential to exiſtence, would be both vain and unreaſonable. That we ſhould circumſcribe the ſphere of our happineſs, and narrow the limits of the mind, ſo far as to extinguiſh the genuine and even ſalutary dictates of nature, is neither to be expected nor deſired. To cut off the ſource from which proceed ſo many pleaſures,—to reaſon upon, and wait to eſtimate every feeling,—to eſtabliſh, on every occaſion, ſyſtem in place of the vivid conceptions of fancy, would be no leſs than deſtruction itſelf to all ſocial and animated life.

Neither is it believed that we are able to ſubject every irregular thought to the ſtrict principles of reaſon. All that has been endeavoured to be ſhewn is, that, as our happineſs is greatly diminiſhed or increaſed by the right direction of the imagination, it will often be neceſſary to turn back from our excurſive purſuits, and baniſh thoſe ſplendid images which fill the mind. But were it practicable to reduce every vain thought to the ſubordination of the judgment, it will not be ſaid that we would gain by the concord and placid uniformity which might then be expected to reign in our breaſts. On the contrary, ſuch a change would only be to envelope us with a calm, which would produce nothing but fatiety, and at the ſame time render us cold and inſenſible.

So far then from conſidering theſe expanſions of the mind as an imperfection of our nature, we ought rather to value the poſſeſſion of the faculty by which they are produced, and permit the frequent exerciſe of its power; for unleſs it be occupied with a ſucceſſion of different feelings and expectations, a degree of liſtleſsneſs and ennui will be induced, leſs ſupportable than even the diſappointments that ariſe from the moſt ſanguine reveries.

To relieve us from this inanity and torpor of mind, which would certainly be produced from the want of thoſe neceſſary alterations of feeling, nature has enabled us to extract entertainment and delight from inviſible cauſes, as well as from many extrinſic and fortuitous appearances. By the faculty of imagination our minds can at once be relieved from the numerous irritations and rankliings which are found to oppreſs it. We call in the aid of the imagination to reconcile us to life, after experiencing thoſe diſappointments and little neglects which we are made to ſuffer. By its repreſentations the greateſt evils are rendered ſupportable. And by it we are enabled to retire from the thorny paths of life, to thoſe "which

fancy has ſcattered over with roſe-buds of life."—"Sweet pliability of man's ſpirit," ſays Sterne, "that can at once ſurrender itſelf to illuſions which, cheat expectation and ſorrow of their wearied moments."

Besides the conſolation afforded under theſe different circumſtances, we may likewiſe conſider the poſitive happineſs that is enjoyed, from reviving in our mind ſcenes which have long ſince paſſed away. From theſe ſecondary pleaſures, as Addiſon denominates them, are produced many of our moſt lively and agreeable ſenſations; although it cannot but be obſerved, that ſuch recollections, on many occaſions, by giving riſe to a tender melancholy, are better fitted to tranquillize the mind to peace, than raiſe it to rapture.

Numerous, indeed, are the ſuggeſtions which are qualified to afford exerciſe to the powers of the mind. It is not only the actual appearance of an object that formerly intereſted us, that gives back to us the feelings with which it was aſſociated: feelings that we had once entertained are revived by things which appear to have but a remote affinity with the cauſe of the firſt impreſſions. A colour which we had, by ſome peculiarity, been accuſtomed to ſee when happineſs and pleaſure ſurrounded us, naturally revives the remembrance of that pleaſure and its concomitant circumſtances. It is thus that even a flower, by reminding us of a gown or ribband which had often appeared in the dreſs of an object whom we regarded, is found to fill the mind with a multitude of ideas and tender recollections.

But it will be unneceſſary, on the preſent occaſion, to enumerate every pleaſure which flows from the imagination. A further conſideration of this ſubject may probably contribute to form the matter of a future communication.

W. W.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON CELTIC ETYMOLOGY.

Sir,

OBSERVING ſome remarks on etymology, in your Magazine, I have ſelected from the *Statiſtical Account of Scotland* ſome Gaelic names, with their explanations, which are ſaid to be very deſcriptive of what they repreſent, for the uſe of ſuch of your readers as are fond of etymological inquiries. For my own part, not caring to enter the wide field of controverſy between the *Goths* and *Celts*, I ſend you the ſelection without comment.

X. X.

Ben-

Ben-Lomond. "The bare green hill," v. 9. p. 25.

Ben-Lomond. "A contraction for *Ben-Loch-Lomind*, the hill of the lake full of iſlands," v. 11. p. 577.

Tullynessle. "*Tully*, a dwelling; *essle*, upon a ſloping bank."

Tulliallan. "*Tulli*, a hill; *allan*, beautiful," v. 11. p. 546.

Tullichetil. "*Tulli*, a plain; *chetil*, of ſleep," v. 11. p. 178.

Tar. "The groin; all *Tars* are at the bottom of hills," v. 17. p. 58.

Tarland. "The flat plain," v. 6. p. 122.

Tarbat. "*Tar*, a belly, or prominence; *Bat*, immerſed in water," v. 6. p. 418.

Tarbat. "*Tarruin*, to draw; *Bat*, a boat, an iſthmus, where a boat can be drawn over," v. 8. p. 56.

Torasay. "TOR, a ſmall hill; *o*, and; *say*, a ford,"

Dornock. "DOR, or TOR, an oak wood; *nock*, a knoll," v. 2. p. 15.

Bal-DORNOCK. "*Bal*, a village; DORNOCK, of ſmall round ſtones," v. 9. p. 227.

Dornoch. "DORN *Eich*, a horſe's foot, or hoof," v. 8. p. 1.

Calder. "*Coille*, wood; DOR, water," v. 4. p. 349.

Calder. "Oakwood," v. 1. p. 228.

KINTAIL. "*Cean-an-tial*, the bounding of the ſea," v. 3. p. 517.

KINTAIL. "*Chean-dha-baal*, head of two ſalt water bays,"

KINCHARDINE. "Clan of friends," v. 13. p. 129.

KINCARDINE. "Head of the ſhore, (an inland pariſh)" v. 6. p. 477.

KIN-*nettles.* "Out from the bog," v. 9. p. 197.

Monzie. "*Monieu*, Deer hill; or *Moniui*, Hill foot; or *Moeghi*, a good plain," v. 15. p. 241.

Torphichen. "Ten hills," v. 4. p. 465.

Torphichen. "Sight-hill," v. 1. p. 228.

Callender. "*Culla*, the landing place; *Straid*, ſtreet or avenue; or *Caldin-doir*, hazle grove," v. 11. p. 574.

Clunie. "*Cluaine*, plain green paſture between hills," v. 9. p. 226.

Cluny. Or *Clugne*, meadows interſperſed with riſing grounds," v. 11. p. 235.

INNIS-*kenneth.* "The *island* of Kenneth," v. 14. p. 207.

INNIS-*more.* "The great *brae*," v. 10. p. 274.

Arran. (iſland) "*Arin*; *Ar*, high; *In*, an iſland," v. 8. p. 578.

Arran. (Iſland) "*Ar ſhin*, The ſlaughter of *Fin*," v. 9. p. 165.

Carn-OUSTIE. "The cairn of *Heroes*," v. 4. p. 243.

Glen-CHEARNICH. "The glen of *Heroes*," v. 4. p. 308.

Glengairn. "A corruption of three Gaelic words; *Glean*, a valley; *garbh amhain*, the rough water," v. 12. p. 226.

Glencairn. "The glen with a cairn," v. 2. p. 339.

Mont-GUHITTER. "The place for inſnaring the deer," v. 6. p. 121.

Bal-QUHIDDER. "A village in the centre of fine glens," v. 6. p. 89.

Fetteresso. "A place between the banks of two rivers," v. 12. p. 591.

Dal-KIETH. "A plain between two rivers," v. 12. p. 18.

KIETH. (pariſh) "*Ghaith*, wind," v. 5. p. 414.

Auchertool. (pariſh) "The height above the *tool* (or *teel*, a burn."

AUCHER-*muchty.* "The cottage of the king," v. 6. p. 338.

Blane. "A contraction for two Gaelic words ſignifying a *warm river*," v. 18. p. 563.

Teath. "The *warm* river," v. 11. p. 565.

Crathy. "*Cruaidh achadh*, hard or ſtony fields; or *Crooibh-achadh*, fields or ridges interſected with woods," v. 14. p. 334.

Murtle. "*Mur*, or *Muir-till*, The turn or reflux of the ſea," v. 16. p. 359. (N. B. The tide is two or three miles from the place.)

Sandwick. "Two *Gaelic* words ſignifying a narrow neck of land," v. 11. p. 31.

Suddy. "*Sui-us-shin*, a good place to ſettle in," v. 12. p. 267.

Lundie. "The pool of God, i. e. *Lundie Loch*," v. 7. p. 281.

Latheron. (pariſh) "*Luidhoin*, lodged bear (or big;) becauſe the lands near the church are good," v. 17. p. 19.

Lismore. "Large or extenſive gardens," v. 1. p. 228.—(N. B. In the diſtrict of Appin, Argyleſhire.)

Fernell. "*Fern*, a den (or dell;) *nell*, a ſwan, formerly the abode of ſwans."

Clachan. "A village," v. 15. p. 8.

Clachan.

Clachan. "A place of worſhip," v. 15. p. 315.

Allan-GRANGE. "*Allan*-CHRAIN, a fertile field of corn," v. 12. p. 267.

Drum BLADE. "Hill covered with corn," v. 4. p. 53.

Ely. "*A Leibe*, out of the water," v. 17. p. 537.

Crieff. "*Craobh*, a tree; or *Cruhha Cnoi*, the haunch of a hill," v. 9. p. 583.

Deer. "*Deare; Dier; Deir;* (var.) *Dia'r*, from *De aidhre*, the worſhip of God," v. 16. p. 469.

Glenelg. "*Glen*, a valley; SEILG, hunting; or ELID, a roe," v. 16. p. 265.

Glessary. "from *Glastra*, a greyiſh ſtrath," v. 13. p. 653.

Saddel. "SAGAIRT, a prieſt; *dal*, a plain," v. 12. p. 475.

Assint. "*Agus-Int*, i. e. in and out, referring to the ſurface," v. 16. p. 163.

Lecropt. "From two Gallic words, ſignifying half firm or dry land, alluding to the natural diviſion of the pariſh into high and low, wet and dry ſoil," v. 17. p. 45.

For the Scots Magazine.

DESULTORY REMARKS ON SOME SUBJECTS IN NATURAL HISTORY AND PHYSIOLOGY,

OCCASIONED BY READING MR SMELLIE'S "PHILOSOPHY OF NATURAL HISTORY."

Continued from page 98.

3. *Digeſtion.*—IN diſcourſing of the doctrine of digeſtion, Mr S. has involved himſelf in confuſion, and rendered himſelf liable to that charge of "verſatility," for which he ſo often and ſo juſtly arraigns his friend, the Compte de Buffon. He ſtates, that philoſophers had differed widely with reſpect to the nature of digeſtion; ſome aſcribing it entirely to comminution, and others referring it to fermentation alone; he himſelf holds it to depend "ſolely on the diſſolving power of the gaſtric juices." This laſt opinion approaches to the truth; for it is now ſettled among phyſiologiſts, that digeſtion does by no means depend entirely on comminution, and that it has no dependence whatever on fermentation, at leaſt of the putrefactive kind.

BUT Mr S. aſſerts (vol. 1. p. 73.) that the remarkable ſtrong gizzard of granivorous birds does not aſſiſt digeſtion by attrition; and for proof of this, he makes reference to the experiments of Stevens and of Spallanzani. His words are: "The remarkable ſtrength of the gizzard was formerly ſuppoſed to aſſiſt the digeſtion of granivorous birds by attrition. But this notion has of late been entirely exploded; for Dr Stevens, and after him Spallanzani, have demonſtrated, by unequivocal experiments, that digeſtion is performed ſolely by the diſſolving power of the gaſtric juices."

Mr S. ſeems here to have miſappre-

prehended the ſcope of the inveſtigations of theſe philoſophical enquirers. They chiefly ſet themſelves to diſprove the doctrine of Sir John Pringle and Dr Macbride, That digeſtion is a ſpecies of putrefactive fermentation,—an opinion partly adopted by Cullen himſelf. They never aſſert that the muſcular force of ſome ſtomachs has no influence in promoting the action of the gaſtric liquor. So far from this, the experiments of Spallanzani detailed by Mr S. himſelf, clearly prove the contrary. For, in a ſubſequent part of the work, we are informed, that Spallanzani having filled perforated metallic balls with entire barley-grains, and forced them into the ſtomachs of poultry, the "gaſtric juice produced no ſolvent effect" whatever: but when he "bruiſed" the grains, they were invariably diſſolved.

Domestic poultry have not bills ſufficiently ſtrong to break down all the ſeeds they eat, and every perſon muſt have obſerved, that they ſwallow barley, groats, &c. entire. Trituration cannot take place in the craw or ingluvies, which is merely a membranous bag. The gizzard, or third ſtomach, * is not only muſcular, but moſt powerfully ſo: and it is almoſt always provided with a number of ſmall quartz pebbles, which, when put in motion, muſt greatly promote the diſſolution of grains. Theſe pebbles are occaſionally diſgorged by the poultry, and new ones taken in. May we not reaſonably conjecture, that the rejected pebbles have been rounded by uſe, and that angular ones are ſubſtituted as more ſuited to trituration? †

That the pebbles do really act as mill-ſtones, is the opinion both of Hunter and of Monro, and is admitted to be probable by Spallanzani himſelf. This laſt philoſopher indeed ſays, that *they* are not eſſential to the trituration of their food; but he does not aſſert, that trituration itſelf is not neceſſary. On the contrary, he proves this to be indiſpenſable. When he made crows ſwallow grain without breaking it with their beaks, it was paſſed by the anus, or was vomited entire; when the grain was bruiſed or broken, it was duly digeſted, p. 231. Crows break ſeeds and grains with their beaks before ſwallowing them, the pigeon devours the ſame ſeeds and grains entire. We know that the muſcular power of the pigeon's ſtomach is much ſuperior to that of the crow's.

The comminuting force of the gizzards of granivorous fowls is almoſt incredibly great. A piece of hollow iron tube, incloſed in paſte, was thrown to a buſtard (*otis tarda*) and ſwallowed by the bird. When expelled in courſe of nature, the tube was found to be flattened or preſſed together. Now it was calculated to require a weight of 437 lbs. to preſs ſuch a tube together; but the real *quantum* of force in the ſtomach muſt (as remarked by Dr Monro)

* Pliny's deſcription of this ſtomach is admirably conciſe, accurate, and expreſſive. "Avibus venter carnoſus callofuſque."—Nat. Hiſt. lib. xi. cap. 37.

† The fact might, without much trouble, be put to the teſt of experiment, by any gentleman having opportunity. A hen might be fed for a month with grain, without acceſs to pebbles. A number of angular fragments might then be laid before her. She would undoubtedly ſwallow ſome of them.—After another month's feeding on grain, the hen might be killed, and the gizzard carefully examined. The angular fragments might poſſibly be found to be diſcernibly rounded or worn.

have

have been double this, or 874, as the ſtomach made both the preſſure and the reſiſtance. This vaſt energy would ſurely be of little avail in an animal's ſtomach, if it were not ſubſervient to the important functions of digeſtion.

When Mr S. comes, at p. 232 of the ſame volume, to treat of animals with thin membranous ſtomachs, he ſays, "In *theſe*, the coats of the ſtomach ſeem to have *little* or no action upon their contents, the gaſtric juice being fully ſufficient to break down the food, and reduce it to a pulp." Does not this fairly, though tacitly, imply a conviction, that in thoſe animals which have muſcular ſtomachs, the ſtomach has *ſome* action upon its contents? Yet at page 73, the author has ſtrenuouſly aſſerted that this is an "exploded notion."

In animals whoſe ſtomachs have little muſcular power, digeſtion is perhaps nearly a ſimple ſolution.—The preſent Dr Monro ſenior threw into the mouth of a hungry dog ſome pieces of hard bone, which the animal glutted down entire. Upon opening the dog twenty-four hours afterwards, no veſtiges remained but of the two largeſt pieces, and theſe reſembled rings, the internal part of the bone being diſſolved. In this experiment, there was evidence of a true ſolution; for, the dog did not make uſe of his teeth, and, as we ſhould naturally expect in a ſolution, the ſofteſt or internal layers of the bone were firſt diſſolved.

We have no data by which to appreciate the compreſſing force of the firſt ſtomach of ruminating animals, which is muſcular; but the neceſſity of minute diviſion in order to the full action of the gaſtric juices, is evinced by theſe animals aſſiduouſly maſticating their food after it has been macerated in that ſtomach. From the ſame quantity of graſs a cow extracts almoſt twice as much nouriſhment as a horſe: the grazing of a horſe is accordingly rated much higher than that of a cow. The reaſon is obvious. As the horſe does not ruminate, his food is not ſo perfectly comminuted; and as he has only one ſtomach, it is not ſo long ſubmitted to the influence of the gaſtric liquors, and for both theſe reaſons, not ſo thoroughly digeſted. *

Although a plurality of ſtomachs is eſſential to proper rumination, yet examples are not wanting of men who have, during life, been under the diſagreeable neceſſity of re-maſticating their food. An inſtance of this kind was long well known in a village of Eaſt Lothian. In that caſe, the food was uniformly regurgitated with an audible eructation; and, after further maſtification, ſwallowed again. It is worthy of notice, that *ſucceſſive* boluſſes of food were thus regurgitated; for it might be imagined, that the firſt bolus ſwallowed after remaſtication, would, by its entrance into the ſame organ, impede or confuſe the paſſage upwards of the reſt. What was the probable cauſe of this deviation from the common courſe of our digeſtion? It was not attended with any other ſymptoms of dyſpepſia: the matter brought up, was no wiſe ſoured or fermented; and the re-

* Biſhop Watson, in his Eſſays, vol. ii. p. 75. remarks, that "granivorous animals are all exceedingly fond of ſalt, probably (he adds) from its great tendency to *corrupt* the aliment, and to render thereby its diſcharge from the ſtomach into the inteſtines more eaſy and expeditious." Some other reaſon muſt be found, as the food is not *corrupted* in their ſtomachs, but *diſſolved*. Of this fact any one may ſatisfy himſelf by examining the ſtomach and inteſtines of a newly ſlaughtered bullock.

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mastication of it did not excite nausea or disgust. May we suppose, that it became necessary, from the total want of that little muscular power possessed by the human stomach? or must it have arisen from some peculiar conformation of the stomach and œsophagus? The person died a few years ago, after reaching an advanced age.

By his experiments on the stone-eater,* Mr Stevens has clearly proved, (in opposition to the theories of Pringle and Macbride,) that the food in the human stomach is reduced to pulp without fermentation or putrefaction; and that, in reality, the gastric liquor is of an antiseptic quality. But his experiments did not prove, and he does not allege that they did, that the muscular compression of the stomach does not "*assist*" digestion, a conclusion, which Mr S. has unwarrantably drawn. Mr S. might as well have concluded, indeed, that since digestion is a simple solution, the increased temperature of the stomach (about 96°) has no influence on the process.

The determination of the chemical qualities of the gastric menstruum, and of the nature of the change produced on the solvend, still presents an interesting object to the experimentalist: And the daily and wonderful advances made in chemistry, give reason to hope, that much light will soon be thrown on those important subjects.

(To be continued.)

* A German, who, above 20 years ago, amused the people of Edinburgh, by swallowing large bowlder pebbles, and making them clink in his stomach.

For the Scots Magazine.

STENOGRAPHIC MUSIC.

A system of Stenographic Music has been just now published by Mr John Austin of Glasgow. This system exhibits so much originality, and is likely to constitute so considerable an epocha in the history of music, that we shall lay before our readers, a short account of its principles.

Mr Austin remarks in his Introduction, that musical sounds have been expressed by *characters*, from a period beyond which history has not reached. These characters have undergone numerous changes in different periods, and the result of all these variations and improvements is, that in modern times, the figure of the *note* is determined according to its *deviation*, and the auxiliary lines in which these notes are placed are limited to *five*. Notwithstanding, however, of the comparative simplicity and brevity of the modern plan of writing music, the difficulty of acquiring only a competent knowledge of it, is strongly experienced by every pupil, and to read fluently at sight is a rare and uncommon accomplishment.

Mr Austin's object in his new system has been to lessen these dif-

ficulties, by ſimplifying and abbreviating the muſical characters, and inſtead of placing them on five lines to write them on one only. This is the firſt regular attempt that has been made of the kind. Although Rouſſeau, in his Muſical Dictionary, expreſſed a ſtrong deſire of ſeeing an eaſier ſimplification of muſical notation, and even threw out ſome looſe hints how this might be accompliſhed by means of *figures*, yet his plan was ſo abſtruſe, and removed beyond vulgar comprehenſion, that it was not at all adapted for general uſe.

There alſo appeared ſome years ago, in an American Magazine, a new ſyſtem, conſiſting of three lines of letters for the *tones*—and figures below them for the *time*; but this plan was equally difficult to the learner, and occupied more room.

Mr Austin's ſyſtem is equally recommended for its brevity and ſimplicity, notwithſtanding the complex and formidable appearance which it exhibits at firſt ſight. He has adopted ſix of the moſt ſimple and diſtinguiſhable characters for denoting muſical ſounds, theſe are —a point—a ſtraight line—a ſegment of a circle, or ſimple curve—a figure reſembling a ſhepherd's crook —another ſtraight line, with a circle at one end, ſimilar to the letter p—and laſtly, the curved line again with another ſmall circle at one end, reſembling the figure 9 reverſed (ꝯ). Theſe ſix characters are reverſed and inverted into four poſitions to make them ſerve the neceſſary variety of purpoſes in notation. An imaginary circle is drawn, which is divided into eight equal parts. From the centre of this circle proceeds each of the ſix characters, at angles of 45 degrees from one another. By reverſing and inverting theſe characters in the four poſitions in which they ſtand in the circle, every neceſſary requiſite is obtained, and the muſical language is written in one line only.

Such is the general principle of Mr Auſtin's new ſyſtem, and it is ſo plain, that a few hours peruſal is only neceſſary to become completely maſter of it. Mr Auſtin next proceeds to explain how his ſix characters can, by varying their poſition, be applied to every purpoſe in notation. For this end, tables are given which exhibit to the eye every application which is made of them. The *Ravallement* of the complete keys of the harpſichord or piano forte which conſiſts of 18 lines and 19 ſpaces is all comprehended in one line only.

After having fully explained the eſſential part of his new plan, Mr Auſtin next gives *an Analyſis of Tone*. In this part of his work, he introduces a number of obſervations, which ſimplify and explain the more abſtruſe diſcuſſions which ſcientific writers have given on this intricate ſubject; ſeveral tables are likewiſe preſented, which enable the reader to comprehend with greater facility the illuſtrations brought forward upon the nature and peculiarities of *tone*.

At the end of his book, Mr Auſtin has inſerted a number of ſongs, written in his new characters. The muſic is written in one line, and the words of the ſong in another below it alternately; ſo that in the ſpace of a few inches, any tune, together with the poetry, may be comprehended.

Whatever has been long eſtabliſhed is looked upon with reverence—of courſe, every innovation, although in reality an improvement, has to ſtruggle againſt ſtrong and inveterate prejudices. The difficulty of learning to read muſical notation is immenſe; any attempt, therefore, which is made to facilitate this acquiſition—to remove or leſſen the obſtacles which prevent this delightful

ful art from being more easily and more generally enjoyed, ought to meet with the highest indulgence. Mr Austin's exertions for this purpose have been great, and every lover of the art will now have an opportunity of gratifying himself, with far less labour and study than is necessary upon the old system. The Stenographic Music has obtained the approbation of those connoisseurs to whom it has been submitted; it has already begun to be taught in some of the first boarding schools in Edinburgh, and by permission of the Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Managers of Herriot's and Watson's Hospital, it has been adopted in these seminaries.

For the Scots Magazine.

A LETTER FROM A MAN OF FASHION.

Sir,

A Letter from a man of fashion, and let me add, a fashionable man, may perhaps be considered by your readers as something *new*, and it is partly on that account, that I now trouble you and myself with the following production. *Novelty*, Sir, (as your late female correspondent justly remarks,) together with a becoming portion of *rudeness*, are the leading and governing principles of our order; and as I have reason to consider myself at the head of the present system of fashion lately introduced in this city, I am in a manner particularly called upon to answer and repel any wanton attack that may be made upon it, from whatever quarter it comes, and to defend the principles upon which we act, against the sneers of the satirist, or the stupid animadversions of the grave.—Sir, I am one of those, who ever did, and ever will, despise vulgar prejudices. I view mankind as the mere moving machines of *existing circumstances*, governed, impelled, and acted upon in exact proportion to the importance of the object in view, and the strength of the inclination to obtain it. We hear a great deal of *innate virtue*—*moral causes*, and *natural* distinctions between good and evil; but shew me the man, or nation of men, who reject what is agreeable, on account of its *impropriety*, or embrace what is unpleasant, merely from a consideration of its being *right*. Do we not daily see the epicure of the present times, swallowing down, day after day, what is agreeable to his palate, while from daily and nightly experience, he is conscious it is injurious to his health? Do we not find the circle of pride and vanity whirling rapidly round, while prudence ineffectually points out that the means are inadequate to the end? —Do we not perceive hundreds in Edinburgh, at this moment, straining every nerve to keep up the

blaze of ſplendour, while the wick is faſt extinguiſhing in the ſocket? And ſhall we, men of fathion and fortune, be precluded from our propenſities and predilections by the barking of ſatyrical ſongſters, or the ſilly murmurs of a few inſignificant diſcontented women? The thing is too ridiculous to merit an anſwer; but as our whole fraternity have applied to me to ſtep forward, and aſſert our rights (for you may perceive, Sir, that I am no *ordinary* opponent) I have, as I ſaid before, conſidered it as my particular duty to reply to your Woman of Fathion; whom I think the only fit object worthy of our attention.

You will, therefore, Sir, pleaſe to intimate to this fair Amazon, through the medium of your Miſcellany, that *illiterate* as ſhe conceives us to be, ſome of us have actually read her daſhing letter; and that however effeminate we may appear in her eye, we all have ſpirit enough to accept of her challenge, and accede to her propoſed plan of attack. To convince her of the ſincerity of this declaration, I am authoriſed, in the name of all the brotherhood of bucks—beaux and baboons (as ſhe is pleaſed to word it,) ſolemnly to promiſe, that we ſhall abide by the conditions propoſed, and are ready and willing to proceed to a fair trial of ſkill, at the hour and place to be appointed by our fair opponent. And, in order the more effectually to induce her and them to carry their meditated plan into execution, I am likewiſe authoriſed to declare, that we will not, in the ſmalleſt inſtance, give up or relinquiſh our juſt privileges of fathion, to oblige any or all of the Sifterhood of ſwaggering daſhers, till compelled by ſuperior power or ingenuity to quit the field of conteſted glory, and abandon our cuſtomary amuſement: that we are firmly determined to walk daily from one end of Prince's ſtreet to the other, from the hours of *two* to *half paſt four*, linked or hugged, five, ſix, or ſeven a-breaſt, as inclination or opportunity may occaſion; and that ſo far from accommodating the ladies in this our morning *promenade*, it is our fixed reſolution, to impede and embarraſs them, and all other paſſengers, as much as we poſſibly can, by not moving one inch, either to the right or the left, but to proceed ſtraight forward, ſmiling with our uſual indifference at every inconvenience that may occur in conſequence of our interruption. We likewiſe think it proper to add, that on the appointed day, and hour of trial, we promiſe to adhere rigidly to every article of dreſs recommended by the fair Thaleſtris, only adopting *one additional part* of female ornament, which ſhe has forgot intirely, and which, as it has been, by her own confeſſion, long ſince *exchanged*, and muſt be altogether unfavourable for daſhing female action, ſhe cannot poſſibly object to.

At Pool's Coffee Room, 10th March 1803, at full Board.—Jerimy Don Linko, Don Impedo Jockado et Buckado. Blockade, General and Secretary to the Prince's Street Squadron.

Anxious as we always are for the ſucceſs and glory of our fair country-women, we have been at unuſual pains to diſcover the *female ornament* above alluded to by our fathionable correſpondent, and as we are inclined to think that much may depend on a knowledge of the ſecret, we now lay the following intercepted note before our female readers, in order, that they may preciſely know the ground they have to tread upon, and arrange their plans accordingly.

Editor.

Dear JACK,

You have no doubt been made acquainted with the mode of attack meditated againſt our ſquadron in Prince's ſtreet by the *Dashers*. Provide yourſelf therefore with a *pelliſe* and *fan* as ſoon as poſſible; and, in addition, another part of female dreſs, which for one day you muſt ſubmit to. The Helots or Greek ſlaves, when they rebelled againſt their former maſters, were, you know, inſtantly overawed and put to immediate rout by ſimply exhibiting the inſtruments of their former ſubjection. In like manner, we mean to proceed againſt our rebellious nymphs, who are certainly unmindful of their former ſtations, and muſt either be reduced to order, or our conſequence and ſafety altogether loſt. On the day of trial, we are to proceed to the field of action, each with a *pettycoat* in hand, which on the approach of the foe, we are to hold up *in terrorem*, and have little doubt that the ſight of this dreaded and deteſtable appendage, (which you know Jack, for ſome years has been almoſt *entirely* thrown aſide,) will, without further conteſt, effect the victory.

N. B. For this admirable invention we are indebted to a very ingenious and experienced officer, lately from Egypt. Loſe no time—Our *cock-fighting* commences in a few days, ſo that not a moment ſhould be loſt, when matters of ſuch national conſequence are pending.—

Yours in haſte,

J. L. J. J. B.

EXTRACTS

FROM THE JOURNAL OF A TOUR THROUGH FRANCE AND PART OF ITALY IN THE COURSE OF LAST WINTER AND SPRING.

LETTER III.

CALAIS, 28*th October* 1801.

My Dear HENRY,

BY return of the packet-boat which brought us over, I wrote to you of our ſafe arrival in France. At that time, I little expected that I ſhould have had occaſion to date a ſecond letter from this town; but it ſeems that citizen Mengaud, the *commiſſaire* of Calais did not find it convenient, or did not think it expedient, to give us paſsports to Paris. On the day after our arrival, when I returned to the *municipalité* to get back my pocket-book and port-folio, he coolly told me that *he must have further inſtructions* before he could allow us to ſtir a ſtep on our journey. In vain did I try to repreſent the precarious ſtate of my friend's health, the approach of winter, the long journey which lay before us, and the conſequent danger of delay. The ſtern republican commanded me to be ſilent, and enjoined me not to attempt a *harangue* in French till I had ſtudied the language to better purpoſe. This unmannerly taunt from a fellow of his appearance,—he was a great

great clumſy dirty brute with a black beard, and a catſkin cap on his head,—ſo exaſperated me, that I began to retort in language ſtill leſs intelligible than what I had been uſing, but the inflexible functionary, with a firmneſs which ſhewed how well he deſerved the confidence of his employers, turned upon his heel, and walked off into his cloſet, the *ſanctum ſanctorum* into which it was not lawful for us to enter. I retired indignant and Cimbaloni took up the cudgels; but his *Italian French* had no better ſucceſs than my *Engliſh French*. The beaſt would not come out of his den to meet the attack. I now reſolved to try what was to be done by intereſt. I had letters to the principal houſes in Calais, and determined to deliver as many of them as might appear neceſſary for my purpoſe. The firſt friend to whom I applied was Citizen B——d, a man of great influence in the town, and who is, in general, much diſpoſed to oblige. But he declined all interference in the buſineſs on which I ſolicited him:—and indeed, when I heard his reaſons, I could not think him unkind in doing ſo. It ſeems Calais is at this time diſtracted by diſſentions among the magiſtrates, and that a relation of B——d's has lately reſigned the office of *Maire*, becauſe he did not chooſe to act at the ſame time with the *Commiſſaire* Mengaud. Of courſe, B——d is one of the worſt perſons to whom I could apply to ſolicit a favour from the *Municipalité*. I had better ſucceſs with C——é, who is of Mengaud's party. He very kindly undertook our cauſe, but neither his ſolicitations, nor thoſe of Madame Mengaud, nor thoſe of another fair advocate intereſted in our behalf, could ſhake the reſolution of our ſtern jailor.

In the mean time, we have met with great attention at the inn, which is extremely well kept by Citizens Quillacq and Dupleſſis. It is an extenſive *ſuite* of buildings, forming two neat ſquares, of which the one ſerves as an entrance to the other. Both are lined with vines pinned againſt the walls, and the inner one, where we lodge, incloſes a very nice garden. One ſide of this ſquare conſiſts of a theatre, billiard-rooms, and other places of amuſement. All theſe are well frequented, eſpecially on *Sundays*. Nay, my good H., you muſt not ſtart back with horror, when you read this, and exclaim againſt the graceleſs manners of France. For my part, however paradoxical it may appear, I conſider this as a proof that religion is not yet baniſhed from the nation. It ſhews that Sunday is ſtill held as a day of relaxation, and diſtinguiſhed as ſuch from the working days of the week. It is in fact, no more than was done under the *ancien regime*, and is a convincing proof, that the voice of the people is ſtill in favour of their old Chriſtian Sabbath, in preference to the new Republican *Decadi*.* Poor Edwards was very much ſhock- when Cimbaloni urged him to ſpend laſt Sunday evening *à la comedie*.—Yet he went notwithſtanding;—and he reconciled his conſcience to it by this argument, that he could receive no harm from being preſent at the entertainment, *as he could not underſtand a word that would be ſaid!* How ingenious we are in inventing

* This modern diviſion of the months into *decades* is of Greek origin. The French, however, have ſimplified the Grecian plan, in reckoning the days of the third decade according to the analogy of the two firſt, inſtead of counting backwards from the laſt day. This will beſt appear from the following table:

apologies for yielding to inclination in defiance of the remonſtrances of conſcience! The theatre is of wonderful ſize for the extent of the town, and it is always full on Sunday. It is dark and dirty, and the ſcenery is very indifferent. The drop ſcene repreſents a monument *to the ſix heroes of Calais*---alluding to the celebrated Euſtace de St Pierre and his five friends, who nobly devoted themſelves for their native city at the end of its memorable ſiege by Edward III. of England. The actors ſeem to perform their parts with leſs reſtraint than you obſerve at the provincial towns of England. The prompter thruſts up her head through an aperture in the front of the ſtage, among the lamps, and is concealed from the the view of the audience by a ſcreen of wood, in form of a batchellor's oven, or a plate-warmer. Though this ſcreen is rather an eye-ſore to an Engliſhman, I am not ſure, but on the whole, the French plan is better than our cuſtom of ſtationing the prompter behind the ſcenes. In France, the actors can apply for aſſiſtance, without quitting their natural ſtation, and without their application being obſerved by the houſe;---but when an Engliſh actor

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Greek method.		*French method.*	
1 Νεμηνία		Primidi	
2 Δευτέρα		Duodi	
3 Τρίτη		Tridi	
4 Τετάρτη		Quartidi	
5 Πέμπτη	ἀρχομένου μηνος	Quintidi	de la première decade
6 Ἕκτη		Sextidi	
7 Ἑβδόμη		Septidi	
8 Ογδόη		Octidi	
9 Ενατη		Nonidi	
10 Δεκατη		Decadi	
11 Πρώτη		Primidi	
12 Δευτέρα		Duodi	
13 Τρίτη		Tridi	
14 Τετάρτη		Quartidi	
15 Πέμπτη	μεσοῦντος μηνος	Quintidi	de la 2de decade
16 Ἕκτη		Sextidi	
17 Ἑβδόμη		Septidi	
18 Ογδόη		Octidi	
19 Ενάτη		Nonidi	
20 Εικοστη		Decadi	
21 ΔΕΚΑΤΗ		Primidi	
22 ΕΝΝΑΤΗ		Duodi	
23 ΟΓΔΟΗ		Tridi	
24 ΕΒΔΟΜΗ		Quartidi	
25 ΕΚΤΗ		Quintid	
26 ΠΕΜΠΤΗ	φθινοντος μηνος	Sextidi	de la 3me decade
27 ΤΕΤΑΡΤΗ		Septidi	
28 ΤΡΙΤΗ		Octidi	
29 ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ		Nonidi	
30 ΕΝΗ και ΝΕΑ		Decadi	

is

is at a loſs, he runs off to the ſide of the ſtage, turning his back perhaps on the perſon whom he ought to addreſs, while the aſſiſtant has to repeat his part before him ſo loud, as to be heard by the whole of the audience. It is well for the poor actors, that the houſe is ſo fully attended, otherwiſe, from the low price of admiſſion, they would come badly off. You can get into *paradiſe*, the loweſt place, for 35 *centimes* = three-pence halfpenny! A ticket to the *place diſtinguée* or ſtage-box, which is the deareſt, coſts only 3 *franks* = two and ſixpence. Even in this little country-town, the Pariſian faſhion of nakedneſs prevails in great purity. I was laſt night ſadly annoyed by one or two females ſo faſhionably denuded about the *neck*, that it was impoſſible for me, unuſed as I was to ſuch exhibitions, to ſit unmoved. And in an oppoſite box, a younger and more elegant nymph expoſed her *form* under a *tranſparent veil*, which tended only to make her *modeſty* more conſpicuouſly *flimſy*. Now, I am on the ſubject of the toilette, I may mention, that if they were a little leſs tawdry, I ſhould greatly admire the ſtyle of dreſs prevalent among the lower orders of women. Both young and old amongſt them are furniſhed with ſhewey caps which have deep borders turned back, and neatly crimped. The girls wear light Spaniſh cloaks of printed cotton, under which they carry their goods to and from market. The old women have croſſes hanging from their necks. People of all ages, and of both ſexes, are ſo immoderately fond of ear-rings, that rather than want, they will have them of lead: and they carry them of ſuch unreaſonable weight, that I have often felt pain for the wearers. But the moſt awkward piece of dreſs with which the natives are tortured is the clumſy wooden ſhoe ſo properly named *ſabot*.* It is much worſe than our clog, as it conſiſts entirely of a rigid block of wood, hollowed out for the reception of the foot. Theſe inventions might paſs as a ſubſtitute for pattens, but they are uſed in all weathers by the peaſants, and are even dragged about the ſtreets by children of three years old, to the no ſmall fatigue of thoſe at whoſe extremities they dangle, and to the great annoyance of all ſtrangers who ſee God's creatures ſo miſerably abuſed.

WHEREVER we turn, we ſee cuſtoms and things peculiar to France. The floors, inſtead of being boarded, are laid with flat tiles, generally hexagonal, ſo as to exhibit the appearance of a honey-comb. There is ſeldom a carpet. The grate is miſſed from the fire-place, and in its place are ſeen two iron dogs about 4 inches high, acroſs which *wood* is laid for fuel. The ſtyle of the furniture is more laboured than ours. Even in the faſhion of the windows there is a difference, for they open not by ſaſhes, but by valves, turning on hinges like doors. The trappings of a French horſe are a vaſt deal too complicated and flaunting to ſuit the elegant ſimplicity of an Engliſhman's taſte. At dinner, there is a great variety of diſhes, but nothing ſubſtantial, and after it is over, the table is covered with an excellent *deſert*, of which grapes always make a part.

THE town has been ſtrongly fortified by ditches, mounds, walls, drawbridges, &c. It is much more compact than Dover, and is cleaner, neater, and in every reſpect, more comfortable. The ſtreets are ſwarming with ſoldiers, many of whom are dreſt in magnificent uniforms, and have been ſent down to

* Hoof.

give

give our Ambaſſador a ſuitable reception. Oppoſite the *Place d'Armes* the *Tree of Liberty* waves its green head to the breeze. It is protected by a rail and by a centinel. The principal church, (Notre Dame,) is a clumſy building, ornamented, however, within, by plenty of graven images and holy pictures. It has been much neglected, but is now under repair, and will be ready for a *Te Deum* on the arrival of the embaſſy. It contains two fine altar-pieces, one always open to the pious, the other kept as a *bonne bouche* for grand occaſions. On one ſide of the *public* altar-piece is a marble ſtatue of Louis XV., on the other, one of the Emperor Charles V. The firſt of theſe ſtatues, the civil authorities, in the moment of revolutionary frenzy, have converted into an idol of *Egalité*, as appears from a label which they have ſtuck into his hand! The beadle who ſhewed me through the church, aſked me if ever I had ſeen ſuch *betises* (that was his word) and then he vented an indignant invective againſt the late rulers of France. I was ſurpriſed at the liberty with which he expreſſed himſelf, but he ſaid he was now no longer afraid to deliver what opinion he pleaſed. And indeed his ſentiments ſeem to be the *vox populi* at Calais.—Charles V. is repreſented in a Roman warrior's dreſs, with a lance, and a venerable beard. I think it would have been quite in character, if the tranſmogrifiers of Louis had followed up their idea by ſticking a *bonnet rouge*, on the point of the Emperor's ſpear, ſhaving off the griſly excreſcence on his chin, and lengthening his philibeg, or lending him a petticoat; when he would have made an excellent repreſentative of their other idol, *Liberté*. I find Bonaparte very generally beloved here, as that ſuperior being, who has reſtored order and harmony out of chaos and diſcord; and in addition to his other titles, they now call him the *Pacificator of Europe*.

Oct. 29th. Thanks to the improtunities of the ladies, we have at length prevailed and our paſſports are made out. Mengaud proteſts, that he took us for *Emigrants!* Emigrants, who could not *harangue in French!* Well! we muſt accept his apology and be thankful. His change of reſolution was announced by one of his myrmidons, who came with a great book under his arm to take down deſcriptions of our perſons. Could you recognize your friend by the following:—"J——— M———, Age de 23 ans—Taille d'un *metre*, 76 *Centimetres* *—Cheveux et Sourcils chatains—Viſage ovale—Front ordre—Yeux bleus—Nez aquilin—Bouche moyenne—Menton rond."

Every thing is ready for our departure—Off we go! Hey for Paris! You ſhall hear from me ſoon again. My letters ought by law to be ſent unſealed to the *Municipalité* before they are forwarded to England; but I have taken meaſures to have them ſmuggled over without that ceremony. If this ſhould fall into my friend Mengaud's hands, woe be to me!

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* The *metre* is about a Scotch ell;—the *centimetre* one-hundredth of a metre.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON THE MANNERS O' EMBRO.

I HAE rede your Woman o' Faſhion's bonnie letter, and I canna help thinking, Mr Editor, that ye had very little to do, whan ye gae it a place in your Magazine. If things that are ſerious are to be treated wi' jeſt and jeer, we may as weel laugh at our bible at ance, and ca' prudence, decency, and virtue, naithing but canting hypocriſy, and auld faſhioned nonſenſe. Had your Woman o' Faſhion, wha ca's herſel a *married* woman, ſeen things as ſhe ought to have done, ſhe wad hae changed her tune, and inſtead o' her gallimaufry, ſhe wad hae held a language mair ſuited to the ſubject ſhe treats wi' unſeaſonable wit and ridicule. Inſtead o' cleading a ſet o' young women in men's claes, to mak them mair maſculine than they are, it wad hae reflected mair credit on her mitherly conduct (if ſhe is a mither) to hae held out to them the uncomlineſs o' their brazen conduct, and painted in ſtrong colours, the ſuperior charms o' female modeſty and gentleneſs, o' whilk, poor things! they ſeem to hae tint a' remembrance, and whilk, let me tell them and their bonnie adviſer, they will na ſoon change for the better. But what need I talk o' *mitherly* conduct, whan mithers and fathers are the very cauſe o' their children's faſhionable follies, and wha, while like born idiots, they are conſtantly compleaning o' their miſconduct, are the firſt and foremoſt to point out—"the road to ruin," by thir ain vain and ridiculous example.

WALTH they ſay maks wit waver, Mr Editor, but whar a' the walth comes frae that produces our preſent madneſs in Embro, or how it ſhould ſae ſuddenly pour in upon us to uphad a' the follies and fineries we ſee ilka year increaſing ſae rapidly, is mair then my poor wits can conceive. Ane would think that ſhewers o' gold rained down upon us frae morning till night; and yet whan I begin to enquire how a' this happens, the ſorrow a ane can gie me an anſwer that I can underſtand! I am but an auld plain boddie, it's true, and no very fit to enter into fine figarie arguments wi' our new fangled folk, wha are a' diviliſh learned! and ken every thing; and beſides being perfectly acquainted wi' what they ca' *cauſe and effect*, are ſo ſkilled in the ſecrets of politics, that they ken ilka link o' the chain, no to ſay in our ane Cabinet, but ilka Cabinet in Europe. Yet for a' that, whan I venture to put a few ſimple enough queſtions to them, I never can get a ſatisfactory anſwer, nor indeed an anſwer that I can comprehend at a'.—For inſtance, whan I aſk them the *cauſe* o' the extraordinary wealth that hae produced ſic extraordinary *effects* in our town o' Embro here for ſome years paſt, I am conſtantly left in the dark.—Some ſay it is frae an encreaſe o' trade; whan I aſk them what trade, they hum and ha, and ſtammer out ſomething about the trade o' Leith; but then whan I begin to queſtion them about the difference o' the preſent trade compared wi' what gaed on about 18 or 20 years ago, and endeavour to account for our encreaſe o' extravagance by the encreaſe

creaſe o' our commerce frae this port, the *cauſe* appears ſae perfectly rediculous, that they then flee to anither, namely, the great wealth poured yearly on us frae the number o' country gentlemen wha now come to Embro for the education o' their childer. They then rin on about the wonderfu' riches thae country gentlemen now poſſeſs frae the wonderfu' encreaſe o' their rents and the improvement o' agriculture, which ganging hand and hand wi' the improvements o' our manufactories, pump out wealth frae ilka nook and hole in the known warld. This, nae doubt, is a pleaſant picture o' proſperity Mr Editor, and if we were *ſure* that the ſubſtance is equal to the ſound, auld as I am, I wad dance wi' joy to the tune. But whan I again begin to conſider and compare *cauſe and effect*, I am juſt as mickle in the dark as ever. How can the addition o' twenty or thirty, or gin ye like, *fifty* families, wha reſide here only a few months in the year, produce the change which for ſome years back we hae witneſſed in our town o' Embro? war ilka an in their families made o' ſolid gold, and coined into guineas, it wad na ſupport the ſyſtem. o' general ſplendor that now glitters round us, for a ſingle month! whan I look round me, and compare auld things wi' the new; whan I ſee the fma' ſhopkeeper o' 10 or 15l. rent changed to the ſhopkeeper o' 80, 90, and 100l. wi' a dwelling-houſe o' 60l. mair; whan I ſee the bit writer boddie, wha, but a few years ago, lived ſoberly and quietly in a five-ſtory flat in the Auld Town, now tranſlated to a twa thouſand pound houſe in the New, ſhining wi' grandeur, and entertaining at an expence o' a thouſand a year; whan I perceive families wha but yeſterday could but juſt contrive to live wi' decent œconomy, now daſhing awa to aſſemblies, concerts, oratorias, and fighting to get a ſight o' our *Eſten Dutcheſs*; and, aboon a', whan wi' aſtoniſhment I ſee thea, wha but ten or twelve years ago, walked on fit, now rattling in their carriages wi' livery men and ſervants without number, and gi'ing private balls that break up at nine o'clock in the morning, am I to be tauld gravely, that a' this has ariſen frae our encreaſed trade in the port o' Leith; the reſidence o' a few additional families for ſome months in Embro; or the improvement o' our manufactures in the towns o' Glaſgow and Paiſley, which whatever they *may* produce to individuals there, it is next to impoſſible they can produce ſic extraordinary changes here. Yet my learned politicians and deep reaſoners a' gravely tell me ſae; and whan they are puſhed a wee farther by deſcending to *particulars*, they flouriſh awa about the circulation o' money—the diffuſion o' wealth—the encreaſe o' our revenue, and the glorious proſperity o' our country!—"Every thing muſt *circulate*," ſay they. Induſtry produces wealth—wealth, luxury, and luxury, comforts, elegance, and general happineſs to the nation!—the ſtream flows—nothing ſtagnates—improvements ariſe—ingenuity is encouraged, arts, ſcience, general knowledge ſmile around!—every thing circulates!" Aye! nae doubt ſay I, every thing circulates indeed, and that wi' a vengeance!—the circulation is ſae quick, that we ſee our grand manufacturers the *ſupport o' our land*, breaking daily; and the eſtates o' our wealthy country gentlemen, wha uphad our grandeur in the town o' Embro, brought yearly to the market. The ſtream rins ſo faſt, that while we ſee ſome proudly ſailing on its ſurface, we at the ſam time ſee mony mair ſink to the bottom never mair to riſe; the glorious effects o' luxury is ſae evident, that we ſee our young men changed to young miſſes, and our miſſes changed to young men. Our

proſperity is ſae apparent, that while our ſtateſmen are bragging o' our revenue, the beſt walth o' a nation, the *morals and health o' the people* are plunging faſt and fearfully into intemperance, vice, and corruption; and while our magiſtrates are planning out new towns, fine houſes, and elegant ſquares, three-fourths o' the inhabitants are groaning under the weight o' taxes, which, while they hae raiſed the articles o' life to three times their value, are hardly able to maintain their families, at the time they are hading up their heads to vie wi' the reſt in finery, faſhion, and diſſipation! If this is no the picture o' what is now ganging on, and what has been gaen on for ſome years paſt, I confeſs I hae tint a' my ſkill and underſtanding, and altho' no yet obliged to uſe ſpenticles, man be ſtane blind and ſtupid. An auld friend o' mine, a man o' experience, learning, and profound judgment, talking the ither night on this ſubject, drew a very different picture o' our riſing proſperity, and reaſoned very differently frae the aforementioned politicians, on our circulating wealth, and the effects o' luxury which they ſeem to fix upon as the grand ſource o' happineſs and national advantage. Drawing his concluſions frae hiſtory, and the riſe, progreſs, and decline o' ancient empires, he ſoon overturned by facts, their fine ſpun ſpeeches o' vapouring naithings, and preſented a ſtatement o' *cauſe and effect* very oppoſite to their ſource of increaſing proſperity. He concluded wi' the following remarkable words, which I think ſhould be painted owre the door o' ilka houſe in Embro.—"If things continue to go on, as they have done for ſome time paſt, fifty years more will ſap the foundation of every principle of virtue, morals, and common decency among us; and overwhelm our towering grandeur and extravagance in univerſal ruin."

But I hae already encroached owre far on your patience, Sir, and extended this letter to a greater length than I at firſt intended. The importance o' the ſubject, joined to the deſire I had to ſay twa-three words to your Lady o' Faſhion, hae inſenſibly carried me beyond the mark, which I am hopeful your goodneſs will excuſe. The ſentiments o' a plain elderly woman, will, nae doubt, be laughed at by the gay, the faſhionable, and the vain; but gin they carry ony conviction to the breaſt o' the ſober minded and decent part o' your Embro readers, my intentions will no be a'thegither fruſtrated. As to our new-fangled traſh on Prince's ſtreet, wha are the peſt and diſgrace o' ſociety and good manners, I think it a ſubject hardly worth noticing; only juſt obſerving, that inſtead o' our ſwaggering daſhing miſſes attacking them in the way propoſed by your daſhing married woman o' faſhion, my ſurpriſe has been, that men o' ſpirit, ſenſe, and decency, has nae lang ago put an end to their rude and impertinent conduct in our ſtreets, and ſent ſic poor idle daundering ideots ſcampering into the *kennel*; the only place fit for their breeding. But *faſhion*, I ſuppoſe, is the grand bar to their interference in defence of good manners; and ſae Mr Editor, without faſhion or farther ceremony, I remain your conſtant Reader and Weel-wiſher,

EDINBURGH, *March* 8. 1803. } ELSPA PLAIN.

For the Scots Magazine.

A CURIOUS FACT IN THE HISTORY OF THE SMALL POX.

IN a parish * in Galloway, about forty years ago, a young man died of the small pox. Nine years after, a sister of his died, and was interred in the very same spot. Among other fragments of his body, which had been dug up, there was a part of the scalp which appeared very fresh, and exhibited the marks of the small pox. Curiosity excited some of the people at the funeral to take it up and examine it, and among the rest the person who told me the story. He was then upwards of twenty years of age, and never had had the small pox. On the tenth or eleventh day after the funeral, he became sick, and an eruption of small pox appeared, which continued the usual time, but were very mild. A brother and sister took them immediately after, and from them they spread over the country. Inquiry was made, and at the time, there was no small pox within thirty or forty miles. Such was the account given me by a man, whose veracity I had no reason to suspect.

Paisley, Feb. 10. 1803. } R. W.

* The writer of this article, having received his information some time ago, cannot be very particular as to names and dates, but the accuracy of the account in other respects may be depended on.

For the Scots Magazine.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM JAMES THOMSON,

AUTHOR OF THE SEASONS, TO HIS SISTER.

My dear Sister,

I thought you had known me better than to interpret my silence into a decay of affection; especially as your behaviour has always been such as rather to increase than to diminish it. Do not imagine, because I am a bad correspondent, that I can ever prove an unkind friend and brother. I must do myself the justice to tell you, that my affections are naturally very fixed and constant; and, if I ever have reason of complaint against you (of which, by the bye, I have not the least shadow), I am conscious of so many

many defects in myſelf, as diſpoſe me to be not a little charitable and forgiving.

It gives me the trueſt heart-felt ſatisfaction to hear you have a good kind huſband, and are in eaſy, contented circumſtances; but, were they otherwiſe, that would only awaken and heighten my tenderneſs towards you. As our good and tender-hearted parents did not live to receive any material teſtimonies of that higheſt human gratitude I owed them (than which nothing could have given me equal pleaſure); the only return I can make them now is by kindneſs to thoſe they left behind them. Would to God poor Lizy had lived longer, to have been a further witneſs of the truth of what I ſay; and that I might have had the pleaſure of ſeeing, once more, a ſiſter, who ſo truly deſerved my eſteem and love! But ſhe is happy, while we muſt toil a little longer here below: let us, however, do it cheerfully and gratefully, ſupported by the pleaſing hope of meeting yet again on a ſafer ſhore; where to recollect the ſtorms and difficulties of life will not, perhaps, be inconſiſtent with that bliſsful ſtate. You did right to call your daughter by her name; for you muſt needs have had a particular tender friendſhip for one another, endeared as you were by nature, by having paſſed the affectionate years of your youth together, and by that great ſoftener and engager of hearts—mutual hardſhip. That it was in my power to eaſe it a little, I account one of the moſt exquiſite pleaſures of my life. But enough of this melancholy, though not unpleaſing ſtrain.

I eſteem you for your ſenſible and diſintereſted advice to Mr Bell, as you will ſee by my letter to him. As I approve entirely of his marrying again, you may readily aſk me why I don't marry at all. My circumſtances have hitherto been ſo variable and uncertain, in this fluctuating world, as induce to keep me from engaging in ſuch a ſtate; and now, though they are more ſettled, and of late (which you will be glad to hear) conſiderably improved, I begin to think myſelf too far advanced in life for ſuch youthful undertakings, not to mention ſome other petty reaſons that are apt to ſtartle the delicacy of difficult old batchelors. I am, however, not a little ſuſpicious, that, was I to pay a viſit to Scotland (of which I have ſome thoughts of doing ſoon), I might poſſibly be tempted to think of a thing not eaſily repaired, if done amiſs. I have always been of opinion, that none make better wives than the ladies of Scotland; and yet, who more forſaken than they, while the gentlemen are continually running abroad all the world over? Some of them, it is true, are wiſe enough to return for a wife. You ſee I am beginning to make intereſt already with the Scotch ladies. But no more of this infectious ſubject.

Pray let me hear from you now and then; and though I am not a regular correſpondent, yet perhaps I may mend in that reſpect. Remember me kindly to your huſband, and believe me to be your moſt affectionate brother,

Jas. Thomson.

Hagley, in Worceſterſhire,
Oct. 4. 1774.

LITERARY EXTRACTS AND NOTICES.

REMARKS ON THE BALANCE OF POWER.

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"POLITIQUE DE TOUS LES CABINETS DE L'EUROPE."

ALL the governments of Europe have tended uniformly, and not very ſlowly, towards greater freedom and mildneſs, ſince the riſe of the commercial policy of modern times, and the general diffuſion of knowledge by the art of printing. Inſtead of a collection of deſpots, actuated, in all their plans of internal and external arrangement, by caprice or accident, the ſyſtem of European princes is now an aſſemblage of deputies from the different nations, which have intruſted them with certain powers and commiſſions, for the public good. In the execution of their truſt, indeed, they are not directly accountable to any human authority; but, even in the ſtates where no conſtitutional controul is appointed to the power of the crown, the indirect influence of a numerous and enlightened people is uniformly ſtrong upon the councils of the monarch. It is always his intereſt to rule by gentle and agreeable means, and to further, by every meaſure in his power, the proſperity of his ſtate. This intereſt, though for a while it may be concealed from his eyes, or overruled by oppoſite paſſions, can never be long hidden from him; but muſt always, in the long run, force itſelf upon his attention; and be, for the moſt part, the guide of his conduct. The government of the moſt deſpotic princes offers conſtant examples of a ſubmiſſion to that opinion, which can ſcarcely there make itſelf heard; and not a few inſtances of obedience to the voice, which, from its reſiſtleſs power over divans themſelves, has been emphatically called the voice of God. A check is thus provided for the violence of royal paſſions, and a guide or regulator for the movements of even a deſpot's caprice. In the free governments of modern Europe, however, the influence of public opinion is direct; the voice of the nation is acknowledged: and the will of the people is in general obeyed, the only doubt being as to the particular line of conduct which that voice and will directs.

As almoſt all princes rule by the advice of miniſters, and muſt execute their decrees by the aſſiſtance of a great number of deputies; the connexion of thoſe men with the people at large; their reſponſibility to their country; the odium and perſonal danger which attaches to a failure of any plan executed by their intervention, whether ſuggeſted by their councils or not; muſt quicken their perception of every national danger; and embolden them to withſtand, in the cabinet, any pernicious meaſure dictated by the ignorance or caprice of their maſter. Where ſo many muſt thus, in ſome degree, concur in every act of the ſovereign power, and ſo many are reſponſible, in the eyes of the country, for every abuſe in the government, it is manifeſt that the chances of wilful miſrule, through the unprincipled caprice, or raſhneſs

raſhneſs, or levity, or paſſions of a ſingle monarch, are conſiderably diminiſhed; and that the true intereſts of the country, in its relations to foreign ſtates, can only be loſt ſight of or thwarted during caſual intervals, when the miniſters are utterly careleſs of popular opinion, in compariſon of their maſter's will, and the tyrant is ſo ſhort ſighted, and ſo corrupted by his unfortunate ſituation, as to deſpiſe his beſt intereſts, and diſregard his chief danger. The actual reſponſibility of every miniſter to the country, even in governments the moſt unprincipled and deſpotic; and the ſubmiſſion of the ſovereign to the will of the people, however debaſed, is proved by ſo many ſtriking facts of common notoriety, that it is ſcarcely neceſſary to ſtate them in illuſtration of the foregoing remarks. 'The Soldan of Egypt' ſays Mr Hume*, 'or the Emperor of Rome, might drive his harmleſs ſubjects, like brute beaſts, againſt their ſentiments and inclinations; but he muſt at leaſt have led his mamelukes or pretorian bands, like men, by their opinion.' There is evidently ſomewhat of inconſiſtency between the two parts of this propoſition. For, unleſs thoſe Mamelukes and prætorian guards were ſo numerous as to command the whole ſtate, and ſo ſeparated from the reſt of the commonwealth as to participate in no degree in their feelings, and to be altogether unconnected with their wrongs, it is clear that in the long-run they muſt have been influenced by the national opinion. At any rate, although, in the *domeſtic* concerns of Egypt or Rome, the intereſts of the two orders might be frequently oppoſed to each other, and thoſe of the people be neglected, there can be no doubt that, in the *external* relations of the ſtate, the two claſſes formed but one body, and the beſt intereſts of the whole were the ſame. The caprice of the ſoldan or emperor, then, could never, for any length of time, ſtifle or diſobey the voice of thoſe bands whom he had to guide by their good-will, and rule by their opinion; that is, by partly yielding to, and partly directing their wiſhes.

In the moſt deſpotic governments of the Eaſt, the fury of a mob frequently obtains a change of miniſters, which is always a change of meaſures. The vizier who commands a vanquiſhed army, who adviſes an unproſperous war, or concludes a diſadvantageous peace, is generally bowſtringed at the firſt murmurs of the mob, and his body thrown to appeaſe them. This is a ſacrifice made by the moſt abſolute of monarchs to the will of the moſt enſlaved people in the world. The power of the Grand Signior, which lays every Muſſulman proſtrate at his feet, does not extend to the enacting of any law which might add to the taxes of the empire. He may cruſh the proudeſt of his baſhaws, and ſqueeze from the richeſt of his officers every particle of their accumulated wealth. He may bowſtring thouſands, whom ancient opinion and religious prejudice has taught to believe that their lives were made for his ſport. But he dares not iſſue any regular ordinance for a ſingle general impoſt; or the ſame people, who, in the ſtrange contradictions of this unnatural ſtate of ſociety, had kiſſed the axe that was lifted againſt their lives, would now raiſe their united voice with a force powerful to ſhake the innermoſt receſſes of the ſeraglio.

When Peter the Great of Ruſſia wiſhed to invert the order of ſucceſſion to the Imperial throne, from an unnatural antipathy to the Tzarowitch, whoſe rights had formerly been in ſome degree acknowledged, he did not think it ſufficient to iſſue an expreſs edict, declaring the power of the Emperor to fix upon any ſucceſſor that he choſe. He began, by accuſtoming the minds of men to ſuch an unſettled and arbitrary mode of inheritance in caſes of private property. He publiſhed a previous ordinance, obliging each father to bequeath his whole real property to one of his children, leaving him the choice of his heir. This ſingular barbarian, notwithſtanding the many vices that ſtained his character, and the conſtant cruelties in which his reign was ſpent, had the merit of beginning the civilization of his boundleſs empire. He wiſhed to raiſe his ſavage and enſlaved people to the rank of men; and the ordinance which we have mentioned is an inſtance of ſubmiſſion to their will, from a real or ſuppoſed neceſſity, and from a wiſh to bring about a change in their opinions. The ſucceeding Tzars have adopted a regular mode of receiving

* Eſſay IV. on the Principles of Government.

ing the opinions of the moſt reſpectable and enlightened part of their ſubjects, and of impoſing a check on their own authority. Upon a new and general law being drawn up, the *ukaze* containing it is tranſmitted to each of the *governments*, and the viceroys may aſſemble the different *courts* to conſider it. If they unanimouſly diſapprove, they may preſent a *repreſentation* againſt it to the ſenate. The law is reconſidered, and is not obligatory on the realm until another ordinance has been iſſued confirming the former.* The ſilly paſſion for legiſlation which diſtinguiſhed the Emperor Joſeph II, produced many laws diſagreeable to the people: and although the whole tenor of that weak monarch's reign demonſtrates how little he was diſpoſed to recognize the rights of his ſubjects, yet thoſe obnoxious regulations were generally abrogated almoſt as ſoon as paſſed. While he was dragooning the provinces of the Netherlands into a ſurrender of their moſt ſacred privileges, and purpoſely acting in direct oppoſition to the wiſhes of his conſtituents in the Imperial diet, he could not obtain the acquieſcence of Auſtria (where his power is abſolute by law) in a trifling and abſurd regulation preſcribing the interment of dead bodies in lime pits: and the diſcontent of that part of his empire obliged him to abandon this idle meaſure.

It muſt be evident to every one, that the only reaſon why the theory of international relations has been ſuppoſed incapable of being reduced to fixed principles, is, the apparently ſmall number of men concerned in regulating the external policy of ſtates. Where a great body of people are nearly intereſted, and and take a part in each meaſure; where their conſent, advice, or acquieſcence, is neceſſary to the execution of every plan, it is clear that there is always a much ſmaller chance of capricious and irregular operations being carried through, than where one or two individuals only are concerned. It is a remark of Machiavel, diſtinguiſhed by his uſual acuteneſs and profundity, that although, in matters of general diſcuſſion, the people are often miſtaken, yet, in matters reduced to particulars, they are moſt ſenſible and judicious; that the prince is much more apt to be ungrateful, both through avarice and ſuſpicion, than the people; that the multitude is generally both wiſer and more conſtant than the prince; and that thoſe leagues or confederacies are moſt to be truſted which are made with free ſtates, than thoſe which are made with princes. For the demonſtration of theſe important and curious propoſitions, both by reaſoning and illuſtration, we refer our readers to the diſcourſes of the Florentine Secretary, more particularly the fifty-ninth chapter of the firſt book, which is moſt in conſonance with our preſent reaſonings, and contains as ſtrict a demonſtration of the principle, as any that we meet with in geometry, making allowance for the different nature of the evidence. As we have ſhewn that in all ſtates, whether free or enſlaved, the regulation of public affairs is, in ſome degree, influenced by public opinion, and that the moſt deſpotic princes are not free from its influence, either directly or through their ſubordinate agents; it may be inferred, that the principles of the Italian ſtateſman are applicable, in ſome meaſure, to the movements of all independent communities; and that the external, as well as internal affairs of ſtates, are the more ſteady, the more reducible to certain laws, the greater the number of men is to whoſe management thoſe affairs are entruſted, and the more extenſive the circle is, whoſe opinion or will affects that management.

The relative intereſts of different nations are affected by various circumſtances, either unalterable or only ſlowly alterable, in their relative ſituation and domeſtic ſtate. The knowledge and compariſon of thoſe circumſtances forms the foundation of the ſcience, the principles of which we are now conſidering; and it is very evident, that this knowledge muſt be of as difficult acquiſition as it is important and practically uſeful. For, in order to have a clear view of the foreign relations of any power, it is neceſſary to be acquainted with the circumſtances, not only of that nation, but of all the reſt which compoſe the European commonwealth; to learn accurately their political ſtate; to inveſtigate their national characters and habits; to conſult minutely

* Tooke's Ruſſian Empire, vol. ii. p. 395.

nutely their ſtatiſtical ſituation:—ſo intimately is the federal power (the *puiſſance federative* of the foreign politicians) blended with the internal force, and the relative poſition with the inſulated ſtate of any country. The temporary circumſtances of the different powers deſerve, alſo, to be conſidered in a practical point of view: the court intrigues; leading characters of the military or political departments; and the diſtinguiſhed men in the literary world. Theſe make up, in the great book of politics, what may be called the chapter of accidents; and it is a chapter which perpetually ſets all the inferences and calculations of the other parts at defiance. Except this laſt head, and it is obvious that every other branch of the ſubject is general, and reducible to fixed principles, the circumſtances which we have enumerated are of a general and invariable nature, or they vary ſlowly and regularly, or according to certain laws, which it is the buſineſs of the political philoſopher to aſcertain. The laſt kind of circumſtances which we mentioned, are, indeed, more irregular, and their diſturbing force is not denied. But, in conſidering the effects of the former, we muſt lay out of view thoſe deranging cauſes, as we demonſtrate (in Dynamics) the properties of the mechanical powers, without taking into view the effects of friction, or the reſiſtance of the medium in which the powers operate. In a practical point of view, thoſe diſturbing cauſes muſt be carefully weighed: and to inveſtigate them, is the buſineſs of the lawgiver, the prince himſelf, his miniſters of ſtate, with his agents in diplomatic affairs: in a word, of the practical politician or ſtateſman; a character of diſtinguiſhed rank in every country, filling at once the moſt dignified and difficult place which man can occupy, and very little deſerving of thoſe ill-tempered invectives which Dr Smith has been pleaſed to heap upon it, in a fit of peeviſhneſs, not unnatural to one who had ſeen how very ſeldom this great and important character has been adequately ſupported*.

That ſuch diſturbing cauſes do exiſt to affect the foreign relations of every ſtate, is no more an argument againſt the ſcience of which we are treating, than the undoubted exiſtence and effects of cauſes exactly ſimilar in the domeſtic policy of ſtates, is a reaſon for denying (what no one now thinks of doubting) that the principles of government are reducible to a general and certain ſcience. The degree of vigour inherent in any form of government; the freedom enjoyed by the people; the influence of the privileged orders upon the great engine of the ſtate; all theſe are liable to be affected every moment, and are actually affected by the characters of the leaders in the different departments of the conſtitution. Yet no one, ſince the days of Ariſtotle, has denied, that the doctrines of a monarchical, ariſtocratical, and democratical government are reducible to certain general principles; and that the nature of government, in general, is a ſubject of ſcientific inquiry.

In fact, the foreign affairs of nations are much leſs apt to be influenced by accidental events, than is generally imagined. The death of a civil or military chief, who had ſupported the greatneſs of a ſtate, by the vigour and wiſdom of his councils, or the glory of his arms, is ſeldom, if ever, a cauſe of great change in the relative importance of that country. Great men riſe in certain circumſtances; they are diſciplined in particular ſchools; they train up ſucceſſors for themſelves; they are called forth by certain emergencies in public affairs. This is more particularly the caſe in great ſyſtems, either civil or military—in the extenſive governments, or vaſt regular armies of modern times, all the operations of which are combined, and mutually dependent one upon another. As theſe can only be carried on by the united exertions of many perſons of the ſame habits and caſt of talents: their ſucceſs

* Our readers will be amuſed with the little piece of ill humour which this truly great man vents upon the ſtateſman or politician, in the paſſage here alluded to. He calls him '*an inſidious and crafty animal*;' forgetting, ſurely, that Cæſar, Cato, Demoſthenes, Richlieu, and many others, who have made the world tremble at their names, or revere their memory, muſt be ranged in this very claſs.—Wealth of Nations, Book iv. cap. 2.

ceſs muſt always depend on the union of men whoſe abilities and experience in their arts are extenſive. If the General or the ſtateſman falls, his place will be filled up by ſome of thoſe whoſe talents have aſſiſted him in ſubordinate branches of employment; and the conſtant demand for merit, in a certain department, will generally excite men to apply their attention to the acquiſition of the excellence ſo much wanted, and ſo ſplendidly rewarded. Great occaſions draw into public life ſuch men as have long been labouring to fit themſelves for their ſtation; and new talents, new powers, frequently ſpring up in a man's mind, when he is placed in a ſituation of pre-eminent difficulty and ſplendour ſufficient to call them forth. The great object of every nation ſhould be, to remove every impediment or check which may prevent ſuch men from riſing into the ſtations for which their natural or acquired faculties render them fit. Under a free government, the reſtrictions upon the riſe of real merit are much fewer than under a deſpotiſm; and the chance of preferment is extended to a much wider circle. In thoſe countries, then, much leſs conſequence may be attached to the exiſtence, or to the loſs of a particular man. It is ſeldom that we meet with Fleurys, or Turgots, or Bernſtoffs, or Haſſans: But a Walpole, or a Pitt, is, happily for mankind, frequently reproduced in the courſe of an age. Thus, the appearance of thoſe illuſtrious characters, in whoſe hands the fates of nations are placed, is much leſs regulated by accident than is generally ſuppoſed; more eſpecially in modern times and in free ſtates. It follows, that, even in that branch of foreign policy which we have denominated the chapter of accidents, ſome principles may be traced; and leſs is to be imputed to blind hazards than moſt men are at firſt apt to imagine. May we be allowed to hope that the time is approaching, (not rapidly, or by violent changes, but ſlowly and quietly, like all thoſe arrangements of nature which tend to the ſubſtantial improvement of the ſpecies), when the eſtabliſhment of equal rights, and rational ſyſtems of regular government over the whole of Europe, ſhall diminiſh yet farther the conſequence attached to the caprices and accidental fates of individuals, and ſhall reduce to complete order all the circumſtances that affect the intercourſe of nations; ſo as to ſubject their whole movements to certain general and invariable laws, to reduce every eccentricity of courſe, and to correct all accidental inequalities or alterations in the ſyſtem.

ON THE CHARACTER AND CAPACITY OF THE ASIATICKS, PARTICULARLY OF THE NATIVES OF HINDOOSTAN.

BY MR W. B. MARTIN.

From Eſſays by the Students of the College of Fort William in Bengal; Publiſhed in 1802.

"Reſpicere exemplar vitæ morumque jubebo,
"Et veras hinc ducere voces." HORACE.

TO aſcertain with preciſion, and define with accuracy, the character of any people, it is neceſſary that we firſt inveſtigate the ſpirit of their laws, the nature of their government, and the frame of their religion. Theſe are cauſes ſo powerful in their operation, and determinate in their influence on the mind of man, that the aggregate exerciſe of vice and virtue will, almoſt invariably, be found to bear an exact proportion to the degree of good and evil predominant in each.

The miſchievous effects of arbitrary power have been ſo frequently inveighed againſt, with all the pomp of rhetoric, and all the energy of truth, that little room remains either for addition or imbelliſhment. Slavery and oppreſſion, vice and ignorance, tyranny and

perſecution, have been ſhewn to be attendants on a lawleſs and deſpotic ſway. Theſe, forming an artful combination of mutual ſupport, have gradually coaleſced into a maſs, indurated by time, and fortified by prejudice, which the deſultory and diſunited efforts of virtue and of freedom, have vainly laboured to diſſolve. The effects of this, though operating of itſelf, and void of any ſtronger impulſe, muſt prove hoſtile to the general diffuſion of knowledge, and epidemical increaſe of virtue. But, when ambition fires the mind of the man, who concenters in himſelf ſuch abſolute and unreſtrained authority; who would acquire glory at the expence of humanity, and who deſires only ſlaves and worſhippers; then will his ſubjects be made to drink the bitterest cup of human miſery. The victorious progreſs of Mohummud, the exploits of Aurungzeeb and Timour, furniſh adequate examples of the above aſſertion. The miſery which purſued their ſteps, and the havock which accompanied their progreſs, are too notorious to need mention here.

Such, then, is the ſpecies of government which has generally prevailed among all Eaſtern nations; and we may trace its conſequences, in that want of all the ſterner virtues, that total ſuppreſſion of all ſtrength of ſentiment, that abject ſervitude, and that decay of genius, which ſo eminently characterize the natives of the Eaſt. Their laws will naturally be framed in ſuch a manner, as to ſupport their principles of rule; they will (and we find they actually do) inculcate a moſt ſervile obedience, and unqualified ſubmiſſion, to be their firſt and greateſt duties. But when we turn to their religion, and find a compound of tyranny and prieſtcraft, nicely interwoven by the dexterous hand of fraud, injuſtice, and oppreſſion; when we find many of it's precepts ſubverſive of ſociety, and deſtructive to its happineſs; when we evidently ſee traces of cruelty and blood, though coloured with ſome ſpecious appearances of virtue, and tinctured with ſome ſlight infuſions of morality; we cannot but conclude, that ſuch a people are deſtitute of moſt of the qualities that adorn, and are in poſſeſſion of many of the vices that degrade, humanity.

The indolence of Oriental nations, and the deſpotiſm to which they have been uſually ſubjected, are generally aſcribed to the heat of the climate, which inervates the vigour both of mind and body: but this does not hold univerſally. The character of nations depends not merely on the climate; but alſo on the nature of their government and religion, their progreſs in refinement, improvement in knowledge, and various other circumſtances. The cauſes, ſays, an ingenious writer, which ſuſpend the progreſs and diffuſion of truth, ariſe, not from climate, but, from the watchful and intolerant jealouſy of deſpotic ſovereigns.

Regarding the character of the natives of Hindooſtan, very erroneous opinions have almoſt univerſally prevailed. They have generally been repreſented as a mild, harmleſs, inoffenſive race: whoſe religion breathed nothing but the moſt enlarged benevolence to all mankind; whoſe breaſts never rankled with the fiercer paſſions of revenge and cruelty; who led their lives in innocence, and all whoſe paths were peace. But ſtubborn facts confute ſuch flattering ideas. Thouſands of human victims have been known, annually to ſmoke on the polluted altars of their horrid deities; deities, whoſe crimes, if upon earth, ſociety could not endure; and thoſe boſoms, which have been fondly imagined the aſylums of love, of meekneſs, and humanity, are found to be the receptacles of every debaſing crime, and every malignant paſſion!

Of all the vices incident to human nature, cruelty is the worſt, and at the ſame time, the moſt unaccountable. All other paſſions riſe in the mind from objects proper to excite them; but of ſuch objects, cruelty alone ſeems deſtitute; and from its being diſcernible even in children of the tendereſt age, it furniſhes one of the ſtrongeſt arguments to the natural depravity of our fallen character. The general propenſity of the Romans to this vice, ſo viſible in the ſavage caſt of their recreations and amuſements, may be accounted for from the numerous foreign and domeſtic wars in which they were ſo conſtantly engaged. But what ſhall we ſay to the mild, the gentle, the humane Hindoos? who, with careleſs levity, or calm indifference, can view a fellow-creature ſacrificed by the

the murderous hand of ſome perfidious Brahmin, and writhing under the torture of a painful and protracted death! who can ſee with unconcern, the widow burning on the pile with her departed huſband, and hear, without remorſe, the helpleſs infant's unavailing cries, left to periſh on a tree, a prey to ravenous birds, and to devouring inſects! Such are the fruits of a religion, which has been ſuppoſed to breathe a ſpirit of the pureſt love, the moſt enlarged benevolence, the moſt enlightened charity.

If we examine into the capacity peculiar to the Aſiaticks, we ſhall find them to poſſeſs a larger portion of ability than is generally ſuppoſed. Indeed we have every reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the Sun of ſcience, as well as of revelation, firſt aroſe upon the Eaſtern world; and that the poliſhed nations of Europe, who now excel antiquity in arts, and vie with it in arms, are indebted to Aſia for their cultivation, and many of their beſt attainments. The Aſiaticks, it is probable, had climbed the heights of ſcience before the Greeks had learned their alphabet; and while the foreſts of Europe were ſtocked with a few wild, uncultivated ſavages, theſe were collected into populous cities, the ſeats of arts, of luxury, and of deſpotiſm. Aſia too has given birth to ſome of the greateſt monarchies of the world; to that of the Aſſyrians, the Medes, and the Perſians. The foundations of aſtronomy are ſaid to have been laid in Babylon; and from the Magi of Perſia, Pythagoras is declared to have acquired the principles of that knowledge, which procured him the applauſe and veneration of the Greeks. Hindooſtan was infinitely more enlightened than it is at this day, and its inhabitants, a civilized, a commercial, and even a warlike people; and at the time that the Greeks imagined themſelves the only great people upon earth, Confutſee had applied morality and good government in China. Thus we ſee that literature, taſte, and ſcience originated in Aſia, and by a gradual diffuſion, in the courſe of time, ſpread themſelves over Greece and Italy. Such then having been once the ſtate of the ſciences and arts among the Aſiaticks, it cannot be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that their ability ſtill remains unhurt and vigorous; and that thoſe ſparks of genius, hitherto ſmothered or enfeebled by the noxious climate of oppreſſion, might, under the congenial influence of a milder government and more favourable laws, again be fanned into a flame.

"If," ſays Sir William Jones, "the numerous writings of the Hindoos on grammar, logic, rhetoric, and muſic, all which are extant and acceſſible, were explained into ſome language generally underſtood, it would be found that they have the higheſt pretenſions to the praiſe of a fertile and inventive genius. Their lighter poems, are lively and elegant, their epic, magnificent and ſublime in the higheſt degree; and we cannot reaſonably doubt, how degenerate and abaſed ſoever the Hindoos may now appear, that in ſome early age, they were ſplendid in arts and arms, happy in government, wiſe in legiſlation, and eminent in various knowledge; indeed, in ſpite of their many revolutions and conqueſts, their ſources of wealth are ſtill abundant, and in many of their manufactures they ſtill ſurpaſs all the world."

Such, then, are the people who now acknowledge the comparatively mild effects of Britiſh Government. How animating the idea, how glorious the opportunity which Providence has placed in our hands, of diffuſing over thirty millions of people, a more enlightened knowledge, and a purer ſyſtem of morality; of employing Chriſtianity to knock off the fetters of Brahminical hypocriſy and pride; and of ſecuring to an ignorant and degraded multitude the invaluable bleſſings of ſocial felicity!

A CURIOUS CUSTOM IN MUSCOVY.

In Muſcovy when a man dies, his friends and relations immediately aſſemble, and ſeat themſelves in a circle round the corpſe, at which they aſk the following queſtions. Why have you died? Is it becauſe your commercial

cial concerns went badly? Or was it becauſe you could not obtain the accompliſhment of your deſires? Was your wife defective in youth or beauty? Or has ſhe been faithleſs to your bed? They then riſe and quit the houſe.

Anecdotes Hist. & Lit.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TUNGOOSE.

From Sauer's Expedition to the Northern parts of Ruſſia.

THE Tungooſe wander over an amazing extent of ground, from the mouth of the Amour to the Baikal Lake, the rivers Angara, or Tungooſka, Lena, Aldan, Yudoma, Mayo, Ud, the ſea coaſt of Ochotſk, the Amicon, Kovima, Indigirka, Alaſey, the coaſt of the Icy Sea, and all the mountains of theſe parts; conſtantly on the look-out for animals of the chaſe. They ſeldom reſide more than ſix days in one place, but remove their tents, though it be to the ſmall diſtance of 20 fathom, and this only in the fiſhing ſeaſon, and during the time of collecting berries in ſuch ſolitary places as are far diſtant from the habitation of Coſſacs. Here they leave their ſupplies of dried fiſh and berries, in large boxes built on trees or poles, for the benefit of themſelves and tribes in travelling during the winter. Berries they dry by mixing them with the undigeſted food *(lichen)* out of the ſtomach of the rein-deer, making their cakes, which they ſpread on the bark of trees, and dry upon their huts in the ſun or wind.

They ſeem callous to the effects of heat or cold; their tents are covered with ſhamoy, or the inner bark of the birch, which they render as pliable as leather, by rolling it up, and keeping it for ſome time in the ſteam of boiling water and ſmoke.

Their winter dreſs is the ſkin of the deer, or wild ſheep, dreſſed with the hair on; a breaſt-piece of the ſame, which ties round the neck, and reaches down to the waiſt, widening towards the bottom, and neatly ornamented with embroidery and beads; pantaloons of the ſame materials, which alſo furniſh them with ſhort ſtockings, and boots of the leg of the rein-deer with the hair outwards; a fur cap and gloves. Their ſummer dreſs only differs in being ſimply leather without the hair.

They obtain ſupplies of food from the Ruſſian inhabitants of the Amicon, Indigirka, Uyandina, Alaſey, Kovima, Zaſhiverſk, Ochotſk, &c. They are religious obſervers of their word, punctual and exact in traffic; ſome few are chriſtened; but the greater part are Demonolatrians, have their ſorcerers, and ſacrifice chiefly to evil ſpirits.

An unchriſtened Tungooſe went into one of the churches at Yakutſk, placed himſelf before the painting of Saint Nicholas, bowed very reſpectfully, and laid down a number of rich ſkins, conſiſting of black and red foxes ſables, ſquirrels, &c. which he took out of a bag. On being aſked why he did ſo, he replied, 'My brother, who is chriſtened, was ſo ill that we expected his death. He called upon Saint Nicholas, but would have no ſorcerer. I promiſed, that if Nicholas would let him live, I would give him what I caught in my firſt chaſe. My brother recovered, I obtained theſe ſkins, and there they are.' He then bowed again, and retired.

They commonly hunt with the bow and arrow, but ſome have rifle-barrelled guns. They do not like to bury their dead, but place the body, dreſſed in its beſt apparel, in a ſtrong box, and ſuſpend it between two trees. The implements of the chaſe belonging to the deceaſed are buried under the box. Except a ſorcerer is very near no ceremony is obſerved; but in his preſence they kill a deer, offer a part to the demons, and eat the reſt.

They allow polygamy; but the firſt wife is the chief, and is attended to the reſt. The ceremony of marriage is a ſimple purchaſe of a girl from her father, from 20 to 100 deer are given, or

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he bridegroom works a ſtated time for the benefit of the bride's father. The unmarried are not remarkable for chaſtity. A man will give his daughter for a time to any friend or traveller that he takes a liking to; if he has no daughter, he will give his ſervant, but not his wives.

They are rather below the middle ſize, extremely active; have lively ſmiling countenances, with ſmall eyes; and both ſexes are great lovers of brandy.

I aſked my Tungooſe, why they had not ſettled places of reſidence? They anſwered, that they knew no greater curſe than to live in one place, like a Ruſſian, or Yakut, where filth accumulate, and fills the habitation with ſtench and diſeaſe.

They wander about the mountains, and ſeldom viſit ſuch plains as are inhabited by the Yakuti; but frequently reſort to the ſolitary habitations of the Coſſacs appointed to the different ſtages, as they are there generally ſupplied with brandy, needles, thread, and ſuch trifles as are requiſite among them and their women, who always accompany them in their wanderings.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPRINGS.

FROM THE MANCHESTER MEMOIRS.

THE Origin of Springs has always been juſtly conſidered as a queſtion of natural hiſtory worthy of inveſtigation. In the infancy of ſcience hypotheſes are formed to account for phenomena; but when facts are diſcovered totally inconſiſtent with an hypotheſis, it ought to be diſcarded. This does not ſeem to have been the caſe in the ſubject before us; for various opinions are ſtill held by ſome, which it is impoſſible to ſupport by facts. The object of the following remarks and experiments is to aſcertain the diſputed point if poſſible.

There are *three* opinions reſpecting the origin of ſprings which it may be proper to notice.

1ſt. That they are ſupplied entirely by rain and dew.

2d. That they are principally ſupplied by large ſubterranean reſervoirs of water.

3d. That they derive their water originally from the ſea, on the principle of filtration.

It is obvious, that before we pay any attention to the two latter opinions, the cauſes aſſigned in the firſt ought to be proved inſufficient by direct experiment. M. de la Hire is the only one who has attempted to do this, as far as my information extends, in the Pariſian Memoirs for 1703. He procured a leaden veſſel 8 feet deep, having a pipe at the bottom; this he buried in the earth, and filled with ſoil of ſand and loam, expoſing the ſurface to receive all the rain that fell. After 15 years trial, he found that no water had run through the pipe at the bottom.

Again he took another veſſel, 8 inches deep, which he filled with earth and expoſed in like manner. No rain penetrated ſo as to run out at the bottom from June to February; but after that time it yielded a quantity after moſt rains. Another veſſel of twice the depth, or 16 inches, gave a reſult much like that of 8 inches. Farther, M. de la Hire found, that when herbs were planted in the ſoil of the laſt mentioned veſſel, and grown up, no rain penetrated through the ſoil, but inſtead thereof it was not ſufficient to ſuſtain the vegetation; for the plants would require to be ſprinkled occaſionally, or elſe they began to droop and wither.

With reſpect to the firſt mentioned fact, we need not wonder that no water penetrated through 8 feet of earth at Paris, where the annual rain is but 20 inches, when only 8 or 9 inches penetrated through 3 feet of earth here, where the rain is 33 or 34 inches annually. But it does not follow that rain may not deſcend down declivities of the ground into vallies or lower parts, at Paris as well as here; and being accumulated may penetrate into the earth

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to a conſiderable depth, eſpecially if it meet with channels or chaſms of any kind, or declining ſtrata of earth that are impenetrable by water. Paris, I believe, however, is not very liberally ſupplied with ſprings, as might be expected. As to the experiment upon vegetation, it only proves that the rain in ſpring and ſummer is ſometimes not ſufficient to ſupport vegetable life, a fact which may readily be granted; but then in his experiment the plants were precluded from a ſupply of moiſture from the earth beneath the veſſel, which is a reſerve of the utmoſt conſequence in dry ſeaſons.

The circumſtance of water aſcending again in the earth, on whatever principle it is effected, cannot be denied.—There were 4¾ inches of rain here in July laſt, none of which paſſed through the earth in the evaporating veſſel; this earth, however, at the end of the month, was far from that degree of dryneſs which is unfit for the ſupport of vegetation.—During the firſt four days of Auguſt there fell about 3 inches of rain, and only ½ an inch penetrated through the earth in the evaporating veſſel. Conſequently 3 feet in depth in the earth, that was moderately moiſt, imbibed nearly 3 inches of rain before it was ſaturated; whence we may conclude that 3 inches nearly had aſcended and been evaporated. This evidently ſhews, that earth is capable of holding a very great proportion of water, that in ſummer the water aſcends to ſupply the exigencies at the ſurface, and that earth far under the point of ſaturation with moiſture is ſtill fit to ſupport vegetation.

This obſervation ſuggeſted the following queſtion—How much water is there in a given depth of earth when the ſoil is at the point of ſaturation, or in that ſtate when it begins to yield water from the lower pipe of the evaporating vaſe?

To determine this I took a quantity of garden ſoil that had been ſoaked with rain a day before, and preſſed it into a crucible; in this ſtate I found its ſpecific gravity to that of water as 2 to 3. It was then expoſed to a moderate heat till it appeared, as near as I could judge, of the ſame moiſture as garden ſoil two inches deep in dry ſummer weather; afterwards it was expoſed almoſt to a red heat till it became a perfect dry powder; in the former caſe it loſt one-twelfth of its weight, and in the latter one-third.—When it had loſt one-ſixth, it did not appear too dry to ſupport vegetation. When it had loſt two-ninths, it appeared like the top ſoil in ſummer.—Hence it follows, that every foot of earth in depth, ſo ſaturated, contains 7 inches of water, and that it may part with one quarter of its water, or even one half, and not be too dry for ſupporting vegetation.

Clay, juſt dug out for the purpoſe of making bricks, was tried in the ſame manner: It gave the ſame ſpecific gravity as the earth, and yielded not much leſs water.

Theſe experiments and obſervations prove, that M de la Hire's concluſions, drawn from the vegetation of plants in a given quantity of ſoil, precluded from any communications with the earth at large, are erroneous, or at leaſt unwarranted: As it does not thence appear that the evaporation for the *whole* year exceeds the rain in the year, whatever it may do for a month or two in ſummer.

The origin of ſprings may ſtill therefore be attributed to rain, till ſome more deciſive experiments appear to the contrary; and it becomes unneceſſary to controvert the other two opinions reſpecting this ſubject.

Upon the whole it ſhould ſeem, that at the commencement of ſpring, the ground is nearly ſaturated with water for 5 or 6 feet in depth, as the rains and dews in autumn and winter far exceed the evaporation: There are then 5 or 6 inches of water at leaſt to be raiſed up again to the ſurface in caſe of exigence in the ſpring and ſummer: If this happen to be ſo, then it is at the expence of ſprings; for we find the generality of ſprings become languid, or entirely ceaſe to flow at the end of a long drought. As to the few ſprings that ſeem to be little affected by dry or wet ſeaſons, they form exceptions which it would not be difficult to account for.

SPANISH LITERATURE.

THE Spaniſh capital, Madrid, does not poſſeſs that great literary trade, nor afford thoſe advantages for ſtudy and publication, nor preſent in every family, or ſocial circle, that fullneſs of literary information, or eager curioſity about books which diſtinguiſh London, Paris, and Leipſic. Yet there are at Madrid a number of Bookſellers who act to a certain degree, as Publiſhers, and who import from time to time many excellent publications from abroad. Here are alſo ſome very valuable public Libraries; and there are, perhaps, to be found in the Spaniſh Dominions, men of genius as fervid, and of learning as profound, as any other parts of Europe can boaſt.

The Library of the King of Spain fills two long apartments, with two cloſets on the ſides. It ſtands in the weſtern extremity of the town, in a ſquare, over againſt the Opera-houſe. No perſon is admitted to enter, otherwiſe than in a decent ſort of full dreſs. It is open to the Public five hours every day. It contains about 200,000 volumes. Spain is regarded as a principal ſeat of Roman Catholic Superſtition; and its literature is ſuppoſed to be ſubject to all the reſtraints, which bigot ſuperſtition delights to impoſe. Yet ſome of the boldeſt productions of Deiſm have places on the ſhelves of this Library. The Works of Shaftsbury and Bolingbroke are diſtinguiſhed among theſe, and are not refuſed to almoſt any who deſire to peruſe them.

Nine different periodical Publications come out in numbers, to gratify the curioſity of the inhabitants of Madrid. The *Memorial Literario*, one of the beſt of theſe is a monthly Miſcellany, containing curious papers on ſubjects in Philoſophy and the Arts, with ſketches of the cotemporary progreſs of Spaniſh Literature. Another ſimilar monthly publication has the title of "Miſcellanies Inſtructive and Curious; or Annals of Literature, Science, and Arts." This deals ſomewhat more than the other, in that ſort of information which is adapted to promote the improvement of the uſeful Arts. Of a ſimilar character are the Salamanca Journal of Inſtruction and Amuſement, and the Literary Courier of Murcia. Of the Comercial Courier of Spain, and the Indies, two ſheets are publiſhed every week. Its deſign is to communicate all new und valuable information for the improvement of Commerce, Rural Economy, and the Arts. Every conſiderable city in Spain has its particular Diary, Journal, or Newſpaper. The Gazettes of Madrid and Barcelona are publiſhed twice a week. The Courier of Cadiz, and the Poſtboy, come out every day. The Mercury of Hiſtory and Politics, is a monthly chronicle of news. A Literary and Military Journal is publiſhed twice a week at Gerona, in Catalonia. A Court Calendar, a Nautical Almanack, and a Merchant's Almanack, are the beſt annual publications of this ſpecies which appear in Madrid. The public academies, colleges, and inſtitutions for the advancement of knowledge, which exiſt in Madrid alone, are not fewer than one-and-twenty. Many of the members of the Royal Society for the Improvement of Economy, are prudent, ingenious, and patriotic Ladies. There is a Royal School for Mineralogy, under the direction of Mr Herjen, a very ingenious and induſtrious German. Beſides the Societies at Madrid, there are in the reſt of Spain, ſixty-one Societies inſtituted for the improvement of the Arts of uſeful induſtry, and the arrangements of Public Economy. The Botanical Works of Linneus; the Medical Writings of Cullen; the Chymical Publications of Fourcroy and Lavoiſier, have been likewiſe tranſlated, in whole, or in part, into the Spaniſh Language. Smith's Wealth of Nations, and Middleton's Life of Cicero, have found Spaniſh tranſlators. Kirwan's Treatiſe on Manures, Sir G. Staunton's Account of the Embaſſy to China, and the Novels of Fielding and Richardſon have had the ſame honour.

An ACCOUNT of the LIFE and WRITINGS of Dr REID.

Concluded from p. 123.

WITH the "Eſſays on the Active Powers of Man," Dr Reid cloſed his literary career; but he continued, notwithſtanding, to proſecute his ſtudies with unabated ardour and activity. The more modern improvements in chemiſtry attracted his particular notice; and he applied himſelf, with his wonted diligence and ſucceſs, to the ſtudy of its new doctrines and new nomenclature. He amuſed himſelf, alſo, at times, in preparing for a Philoſophical Society, of which he was a member, ſhort Eſſays on particular topics, which happened to intereſt his curioſity, and on which he thought he might derive uſeful hints from friendly diſcuſſion. The moſt important of theſe were, "An Examination of Prieſtley's Opinions concerning Matter and Mind; Obſervations on the Utopia of Sir Thomas More; and Phyſiological Reflections on Muſcular Motion." This laſt eſſay appears to have been written in the eighty-ſixth year of his age, and was read by the author to his aſſociates, a few months before his death. His "thoughts were led to the ſpeculations it contains," (as he himſelf mentions in the concluſion), "by the experience of ſome of the effects which old age produces on the muſcular motions."—"As they were occaſioned, therefore," (he adds), "by the infirmities of age, they will, I hope, be heard with the greater indulgence."

Among the various occupations with which he thus enlivened his retirement, the mathematical purſuits of his earlier years held a diſtinguiſhed place. He delighted to converſe about them with his friends; and often exerciſed his ſkill in the inveſtigation of particular problems. His knowledge of ancient geometry had not probably been, at any time, very extenſive; but he had cultivated diligently thoſe parts of mathematical ſcience which are ſubſervient to the ſtudy of Sir Iſaac Newton's Works. He had a predilection, more particularly, for reſearches requiring the aid of arithmetical calculation, in the practice of which he poſſeſſed uncommon expertneſs and addreſs. I think, I have ſometimes obſerved in him a ſlight and amiable vanity, connected with this accompliſhment.

The revival, at this period, of Dr Reid's firſt ſcientific propenſity, has often recalled to me a favourite remark of Mr Smith's, That of all the amuſements of old age, the moſt grateful and ſoothing is a renewal of acquaintance with the favourite ſtudies, and favourite authors, of our youth; a remark which, in his own caſe, ſeemed to be more particularly exemplified, while he was re-peruſing, with the enthuſiaſm of a ſtudent, the tragic poets of ancient Greece. I heard him at leaſt, repeat the obſervation more than once, while Sophocles or Euripides lay open on his table.

In the caſe of Dr Reid, other motives perhaps conſpired with the influence of the agreeable aſſociations, to which Mr Smith probably alluded. His attention was always fixed on the ſtate of his intellectual faculties; and for counteracting the effects of time on theſe, mathematical ſtudies ſeemed to be fitted in a peculiar degree. They are fortunately, too, within the reach of many individuals, after a decay of memory diſqualifies them for enquiries which involve a multiplicity of details. Such detached problems, more eſpecially, as Dr Reid commonly ſelected for his conſideration; problems where all the *data* are brought at once under the eye, and where a connected train of thinking is not to be carried on from day to day; will be found, (as I have witneſſed with pleaſure in ſeveral inſtances), by thoſe who are capable of ſuch a recreation, a valuable addition to the ſcanty reſources of a life protracted beyond the ordinary limit.

While he was thus enjoying an old age, happy in ſome reſpects beyond the uſual lot of humanity, his domeſtic

comfort

comfort ſuffered a deep and incurable wound by the death of Mrs Reid. He had had the misfortune, too, of ſurviving, for many years, a numerous family of promiſing children; four of whom (two ſons and two daughters) died after they attained to maturity. One daughter only was left to him when he loſt his wife; and of her affectionate good offices he could not always avail himſelf, in conſequence of the attentions which her own huſband's infirmities required. Of this Lady, who is ſtill alive, (the widow of Patrick Carmichael, M. D.), I ſhall have occaſion again to introduce the name, before I conclude this narrative.

A ſhort extract from a letter addreſſed to myſelf by Dr Reid, not many weeks after his wife's death, will, I am perſuaded, be acceptable to many, as an intereſting relic of the Writer.

"By the loſs of my boſom-friend, with whom I lived fifty-two years, I am brought into a kind of new world, at a time of life when old habits are not eaſily forgot, or new ones acquired. But every world is God's world, and I am thankful for the comforts he has left me. Mrs Carmichael has now the care of two old deaf men, and does every thing in her power to pleaſe them; and both are very ſenſible of her goodneſs. I have more health than at my time of life I had any reaſon to expect. I walk about; entertain myſelf with reading what I ſoon forget; can converſe with one perſon, if he articulates diſtinctly, and is within ten inches of my left ear; go to church, without hearing one word of what is ſaid. You know, I never had any pretenſions to vivacity, but I am ſtill free from languor and *ennui*.

"If you are weary of this detail, impute it to the anxiety you expreſs to know the ſtate of my health. I wiſh you may have no more uneaſineſs at my age,—being yours moſt affectionately."

About four years after this event, he was prevailed on by his friend and relation Dr Gregory, to paſs a few weeks, during the ſummer of 1796, at Edinburgh. He was accompanied by Mrs Carmichael, who lived with him in Dr Gregory's houſe; a ſituation which united, under the ſame roof, every advantage of medical care, of tender attachment, and of philoſophical intercourſe. As Dr Gregory's profeſſional engagements, however, neceſſarily intertered much with his attentions to his gueſt, I enjoyed more of Dr Reid's ſociety, than might otherwiſe have fallen to my ſhare. I had the pleaſure, accordingly, of ſpending ſome hours with him daily, and of attending him in his walking excurſions, which frequently extended to the diſtance of three or four miles.—His faculties (excepting his memory which was conſiderably impaired) appeared as vigorous as ever; and, although his deafneſs prevented him from taking any ſhare in general converſation, he was ſtill able to enjoy the company of a friend. Mr Playfair and myſelf were both witneſſes of the acuteneſs which he diſplayed on one occaſion, in detecting a miſtake, by no means obvious, in a manuſcript of his kinſman David Gregory, on the ſubject of "Prime and Ultimate Ratios."—Nor had his temper ſuffered from the hand of time, either in point of gentleneſs or gaiety. "Inſtead of repining at the enjoyments of the young, he delighted in promoting them; and, after all the loſſes he had ſuſtained in his own family, he continued to treat children with ſuch condeſcenſion and benignity, that ſome very young ones noticed the peculiar kindneſs of his eye."—In apparent ſoundneſs and activity of body, he reſembled more a man of ſixty than of eighty-ſeven.

He returned to Glaſgow in his uſual health and ſpirits; and continued for ſome weeks, to devote, as formerly, a regular portion of his time to the exerciſe both of body and of mind. It appears, from a letter of Dr Cleghorn's to Dr Gregory, that he was ſtill able to work with his own hands in his garden; and he was found by Dr Brown, occupied in the ſolution of an algebraical problem of conſiderable difficulty, in which, after the labour of a day or two, he at laſt ſucceeded. It was in the courſe of the ſame ſhort interval, that he committed to writing thoſe particulars concerning his anceſtors, which I have already mentioned.

This active and uſeful life was now, however, drawing to a concluſion. A violent diſorder attacked him about the end of September; but does not ſeem to have occaſioned much alarm to thoſe about him, till he was viſited

by Dr Cleghorn, who ſoon after communicated his apprehenſions in a letter to Dr Gregory. Among other ſymptoms, he mentioned particularly "that alteration of voice and features, which, though not eaſily deſcribed, is ſo well known to all who have opportunities of ſeeing life cloſe." Dr Reid's own opinion of his caſe was probably the ſame with that of his phyſician; as he expreſſed to him on his firſt viſit, his hope that he was "ſoon to get his diſmiſſion." After a ſevere ſtruggle, attended with repeated ſtrokes of palſy, he died on the 7th of October following. Dr Gregory had the melancholy ſatisfaction of viſiting his venerable friend on his death-bed, and of paying him this unavailing mark of attachment, before his powers of recollection were entirely gone.

The only ſurviving deſcendant of Dr Reid is Mrs Carmichael, a daughter worthy in every reſpect of ſuch a father;—long, the chief comfort and ſupport of his old age, and his anxious nurſe in his laſt moments.

In point of bodily conſtitution, few men have been more indebted to nature than Dr Reid. His form was vigorous and athletic; and his muſcular force (though he was ſomewhat under the middle ſize) uncommonly great;—advantages to which his habits of temperance and exerciſe, and the unclouded ſerenity of his temper, did ample juſtice. His countenance was ſtrongly expreſſive of deep and collected thought; but when brightened up by the face of a friend, what chiefly caught the attention was, a look of good will and of kindneſs. A picture of him, for which he conſented, at the particular requeſt of Dr Gregory, to ſit to Mr Raeburn, during his laſt viſit to Edinburgh, is generally and juſtly ranked among the happieſt performances of that excellent artiſt. The medallion of Taſſie, alſo, for which he ſat in the eighty-firſt year of his age, preſents a very perfect reſemblance.

I have little to add to what the foregoing pages contain with reſpect to his character. Its moſt prominent features were,—intrepid and inflexible rectitude;—a pure and devoted attachment to truth;—and an entire command (acquired by the unwearied exertions of a long life) over all his paſſions. Hence, in thoſe parts of his writings where his ſubject forces him to diſpute the concluſions of others, a ſcrupulous rejection of every expreſſion calculated to irritate thoſe whom he was anxious to convince; and a ſpirit of liberality and good humour towards his opponents, from which no aſperity on their part could provoke him, for a moment, to deviate. The progreſs of uſeful knowledge, more eſpecially in what relates to human nature and to human life, he believed to be retarded rather than advanced by the intemperance of controverſy; and to be ſecured moſt effectually when intruſted to the ſlow but irreſiſtible influence of ſober reaſoning. That the argumentative talents of the diſputants might be improved by ſuch altercations, he was willing to allow; but, conſidered in their connexion with the great objects which all claſſes of writers profeſs equally to have in view, he was convinced "that they have done more harm to the practice, than they have done ſervice to the theory, of morality."

In private life, no man ever maintained, more eminently or more uniformly, the dignity of philoſophy; combining with the moſt amiable modeſty and gentleneſs, the nobleſt ſpirit of independence. The only preferments which he ever enjoyed, he owed to the unſolicited favour of the two learned bodies who ſucceſſively adopted him into their number; and the reſpectable rank which he ſupported in ſociety, was the well-earned reward of his own academical labours. The ſtudies in which he delighted, were little calculated to draw on him the patronage of the great; and he was unſkilled in the art of courting advancement, by "faſhioning his doctrines to the varying hour."

As a philoſopher, his genius was more peculiarly characteriſed by a ſound, cautious, diſtinguiſhing judgment; by a ſingular patience and perſeverance of thought; and by habits of the moſt fixed and concentrated attention to his own mental operations; endowments which, although not the moſt ſplendid in the eſtimation of the multitude, would ſeem entitled, from the hiſtory of ſcience, to rank among the rareſt gifts of the mind.

With theſe habits and powers, he united (what does not always accom-

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pany them) the curioſity of a naturaliſt, and the eye of an obſerver; and, accordingly, his information about every thing relating to phyſical ſcience, and to the uſeful arts, was extenſive and accurate. His memory for hiſtorical details was not ſo remarkable; and he uſed ſometimes to regret the imperfect degree in which he poſſeſſed this faculty. I am inclined, however, to think, that in doing ſo, he underrated his natural advantages; eſtimating the ſtrength of memory, as men commonly do, rather by the recollection of particular facts, than by the poſſeſſion of thoſe general concluſions, from a ſubſerviency to which, ſuch facts derive their principal value.

Towards the cloſe of life, indeed, his memory was much leſs vigorous than the other powers of his intellect; in none of which, could I ever perceive any ſymptom of decline. His ardour for knowledge, too, remained unextinguiſhed to the laſt; and, when cheriſhed by the ſociety of the young and inquiſitive, ſeemed even to increaſe with his years. What is ſtill more remarkable, he retained in extreme old age all the ſympathetic tenderneſs, and all the moral ſenſibility of youth; the livelineſs of his emotions, wherever the happineſs of others was concerned, forming an affecting contraſt to his own unconquerable firmneſs under the ſevereſt trials.

Nor was the ſenſibility which he retained, the ſelfiſh and ſterile offspring of taſte and indolence. It was alive and active, wherever he could command the means of relieving the diſtreſſes, or of adding to the comforts of others; and was often felt in its effects, where he was unſeen and unknown.—Among the various proofs of this, which have happened to fall under my own knowledge, I cannot help mentioning particularly (upon the moſt unqueſtionable authority) the ſecrecy with which he conveyed his occaſional benefactions to his former pariſhioners at New-Machar, long after his eſtabliſhment at Glaſgow. One donation, in particular, during the ſcarcity of 1782,—a donation which, notwithſtanding all his precautions, was diſtinctly traced to his beneficence,—might perhaps have been thought diſproportionate to his limited income, had not his own ſimple and moderate habits multiplied the reſources of his humanity.

His opinions on the moſt important ſubjects are to be found in his works; and that ſpirit of piety which animated every part of his conduct, forms the beſt comment on their practical tendency. In the ſtate in which he found the philoſophical world, he believed that his talents could not be ſo uſefully employed, as in combating the ſchemes of thoſe who aimed at the complete ſubverſion of religion, both natural and revealed;—convinced with Dr Clarke, that, "as Chriſtianity preſuppoſes the truth of Natural Religion, whatever tends to diſcredit the latter, muſt have a proportionally greater effect in weakening the authority of the former." In his views of both, he ſeems to have coincided nearly with Biſhop Butler; an author whom he held in the higheſt eſtimation. A very careful abſtract of the treatiſe entitled "Analogy," drawn up by Dr Reid, many years ago, for his own uſe, ſtill exiſts among his manuſcripts; and the ſhort Diſſertation on Virtue which Butler has annexed to that work, together with the Diſcourſes on Human Nature publiſhed in his volume of Sermons, he uſed always to recommend as the moſt ſatisfactory account that has yet appeared of the fundamental principles of Morals: Nor could he conceal his regret, that the profound philoſophy which theſe diſcourſes contain, ſhould of late have been ſo generally ſupplanted in England, by the ſpeculations of ſome other moraliſts, who, while they profeſs to idolize the memory of Locke, "approve little or nothing in his writings, but his errors."

Deeply impreſſed, however, as he was with his own principles, he poſſeſſed the moſt perfect liberality towards all whom he believed to be honeſtly and conſcientiouſly devoted to the ſearch of truth. With one very diſtinguiſhed character, the late Lord Kames, he lived in the moſt cordial and affectionate friendſhip, notwithſtanding the avowed oppoſition of their ſentiments on ſome moral queſtions, to which he attached the greateſt importance. Both of them, however, were the friends of virtue and of mankind; and both were able to temper the warmth of free diſcuſſion, with the

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forbearance and good humour founded on reciprocal eſteem. No two men, certainly, ever exhibited a more ſtriking contraſt in their converſation, or in their conſtitutional tempers:—the one, ſlow and cautious in his deciſions, even on thoſe topics which he had moſt diligently ſtudied: reſerved and ſilent in promiſcuous ſociety; and retaining, after all his literary eminence, the ſame ſimple and unaſſuming manners which he brought from his country reſidence:—the other, lively, rapid, and communicative; accuſtomed, by his profeſſional purſuits, to wield with addreſs the weapons of controverſy, and not averſe to a trial of his powers on queſtions the moſt foreign to his ordinary habits of inquiry. But theſe characteriſtical differences, while to their common friends they lent an additional charm to the diſtinguiſhing merits of each, ſerved only to enliven their ſocial intercourſe, and to cement their mutual attachment.

I recollect few, if any anecdotes, of Dr Reid, which appear to me calculated to throw additional light on his character; and I ſuſpect ſtrongly, that many of thoſe which are to be met with in biographical publications, are more likely to miſlead, than to inform. A trifling incident, it is true, may ſometimes paint a peculiar feature better than the moſt elaborate deſcription; but a ſelection of incidents really characteriſtical, preſuppoſes, in the obſerver, a rare capacity to diſcriminate and to generalize; and where this capacity is wanting, a biographer, with the moſt ſcrupulous attention to the veracity of his details, may yet convey a very falſe conception of the individual he would deſcribe. As, in the preſent inſtance, my ſubject afforded no materials for ſuch a choice, I have attempted, to the beſt of my abilities, (inſtead of retailing detached fragments of converſations, or recording inſulated and unmeaning occurences), to communicate to others the general impreſſions which Dr Reid's character has left on my own mind. In this attempt, I am far from being confident that I have ſucceeded; but, how barren ſoever I may have thus rendered my pages in the eſtimation of thoſe who conſider biography merely in the light of an amuſing tale, I have, at leaſt, the ſatisfaction to think, that my picture, though faint in the colouring, does not preſent a diſtorted reſemblance of the original.

FOREIGN LITERARY NOTICES.

THE celebrated Spaniſh Botaniſts, Don Hipolito Ruiz, and Don Joſef Pavon, have prepared for the preſs their travels in Peru, where they reſided upwards of nine years. The travels contain faithful accounts of all the parts of Peru which they traverſed; deſcriptions of the falls of Tequendama and Champtanha, of the ſtupendous cataract of San Mateo; of the rivers Huaſahuaſi, Chanchamayo &c., the heights of Carpis, Achapatuman &c., and circumſtantial information of the cuſtoms, manners, and trade of the inhabitants, and of all the productions of the animal, mineral, and vegetable kingdoms, which have fallen under their obſervation during their long reſidence in Peru.

A tranſlation has juſt been executed in France, in a very ſuperior manner, of the Adventures of Sappho, the poeteſs of Mitylene, a romance, which has had great ſucceſs in Italy, and which is ſaid to abound with refined and ingenious ideas, and the moſt enchanting images and deſcriptions. It is the production of Count Milan, already known by his Roman Nights, a work which many people admire for its taſte and delicacy. This gentlemen is the brother of the Count Veri, who publiſhed ſeveral works on political economy, and a Treatiſe on Pleaſure and Pain.

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M. Amman at Dillengen, counſellor of Finances to the chief biſhop of Augſburg, is getting engraved, by two able artiſts, a *general* Chart of Swabia, along with nine *particular* ones of the ſame country. They will exhibit the new frontiers, and diviſions of Swabia. One of the ſmall charts is already finiſhed, containing all the cities, highways, rivers &c. The general chart will be finiſhed this year, and the whole in the ſpace of two years.

We may obſerve in general, that, in the Continent the greateſt activity is employed by different countries and diſtricts, in preparing maps and drawings, illuſtrative of their reſpective geographical ſituations.

M. Peltier has publiſhed propoſals for a very extenſive work in French, to be printed in London. It will conſiſt of a relation of the invaſion of Egypt and Syria by the French, confirmed by all the French, Engliſh, and Turkiſh official papers. This relation will be preceded by the reports and memoirs preſented to the government when the expedition was undertaken; and will be followed by a recital of all that ſhall have paſſed among the Mamelukes, Turks and Engliſh, from the departure of the French to the moment of publication.

M. Peltier has alſo in the preſs a very elegant edition of Boſuet's works, in 4 volumes.

Mr Spilſbury is preparing for publication, Views and Deſcriptions of various parts of the Holy Land, hitherto little known to Europeans, which he viſited under the protection of Sir Sidney Smith.

Mr William Turton, author of the Medical Gloſſary in 4 volumes 8vo, has in great forwardneſs a tranſlation of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms of Linnæus, from Gmelin's laſt Latin edition of the *Syſtema Naturæ*, enlarged by the improvements and diſcoveries of later naturaliſts and ſocieties; with appropriate copperplates. The firſt part of the tranſlation, containing the animal kingdom, is already publiſhed.

A Dictionary of the Natural Sciences, conducted by many of the profeſſors of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory, and of the other principal ſchools of Paris, is in the preſs. This work treats of the different beings of nature, whether conſidered in themſelves, according to the actual ſtate of our knowledge, or with reſpect to their utility in medicine, agriculture, commerce, or the arts.

We hear that Mr Malcolm is engaged in preparing an account of the Perſian embaſſy.

Mr Walker, the tranſlator of the Duke of Nivernois's Fables, has in the preſs a poem entitled, "The Champions of Order," in praiſe of the exertions made by the heroes of Great Britain.

Mr Atwood is preparing for publication, a ſecond part of his ſcientific work on Arches.

Dr Ruſſel, author of a publication on Indian Serpents, is engaged in a ſplendid work on Indian Fiſhes, under the patronage of the Hon. Eaſt India Company.

A complete collection of the works of the Hon. Lady Mary Wortley Montague, from the original manuſcripts, in 6 volumes octavo, is in the preſs, and will ſpeedily be publiſhed. Theſe volumes will contain her Ladyſhip's correſpondence before her marriage in 1712; during Mr Wortley's embaſſy to Conſtantinople, from 1716 to 1718; with her ſiſter the Counteſs of Mar, while reſident at Twickenham, between 1720 and 1735; with Mr Wortley and his daughter, the late Counteſs of Bute, during her reſidence in France and Italy, between the years 1739 and 1762. They will be interſperſed with numerous letters hitherto unpubliſhed, from Pope, Young, Fielding, and other diſtinguiſhed characters. They will likewiſe include original poems and eſſays, by her Ladyſhip. An account of her Life will be perfixed to the whole. Letters from Conſtantinople are the only part of her works that has yet been printed.

A practical ſyſtem of the art of War, tranſlated from the German of G. Venturini, in three volumes 4to, and a folio volume of large maps and plans, are in the preſs.

Among the Greek manuſcripts brought by Mr Clarke of Jeſus College, Cambridge, from Patmos, Naxos, and other parts of Greece, and from Conſtantinople, are the works of Plato, in folio, moſt beautifully written in vellum, the ſcholia in minute Capitals. Profeſſor Porſon has been long occupied

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in copying with infinite labour the Scholia; and has diſcovered by that means paſſages, from Greek plays and from poets, that were loſt. He is ſtill employed in theſe reſearches, and it is hoped, will allow the world to profit by the fruits of his induſtry, and unequalled erudition.

Meſſrs Atkinſon and Walker are preparing for publication a large work, on the Manners, Cuſtoms, and Amuſements of the Ruſſians; with coloured plates from drawings made in that country.

The Rev. Mr Daniel has announced a ſecond volume of his book, entitled, "Rural Sports," adorned with a great number of plates.

Mr Alexander, the artiſt who accompanied Lord Macartney in his embaſſy to China, is employed in drawing deſigns of the monuments brought from Egypt, which he propoſes to engrave.

Mr Sh. Turner is preparing for the preſs the fourth and laſt volume of his Hiſtory of the Anglo-Saxons, from their firſt appearance above the Elbe, to the Norman conqueſt. This volume will treat of the Manners, Laws, Government, Literature, Religion, and Language of the Saxons.

We hear that it is in contemplation to make a ſelection from the works of Dr Geddes, relating to the ſcriptures.

Kotzebue, the famous German play writer, is at preſent reſiding at Berlin. There he has begun to publiſh a journal entitled, *Sincerity*, upon ſubjects of general Literature and Politics. He has received from the King the following letter. "His majeſty the King of Pruſſia, is extremely glad to ſee M. Von Kotzebue at Berlin, whoſe writings, and particularly whoſe theatrical productions have long charmed the public. His Majeſty, pleaſed with the talents of M. Von Kotzebue, as well as with the uſe to which he applies them, deſires to give him ſuch a proof of it, as may engage him, if not to ſettle in Berlin, at leaſt to prolong his ſtay. For this purpoſe, his majeſty has ordered the academy of ſciences to receive him, in quality of an honorary member; and as ſoon as there ſhall be a vacant place in any of the Claſſes, whether of Philoſophy, Anatomy, or Hiſtory, to elect him an honorary member. His majeſty has at the ſame time granted to M. Von Kotzebue, the reverſion of a prebend in the chapter of St Nicholas, at Magdeburgh, with permiſſion to wear the Canonicals of the chapter, on condition of bearing a part in the uſual expences. His majeſty has accordingly given the neceſſary orders to M. Von Maſſon, miniſter of ſtate; and in communicating all this to M. Von Kotzebue, avails himſelf with pleaſure of the opportunity of giving him, at the ſame time, the aſſurance of the good will, with which he is his affectionate," &c.

Meſſrs A. Hamilton, and L. D. Campbell, have in the preſs "a Geographical Dictionary of Aſia," in one large volume 8vo, illuſtrated with a general Map of Aſia, and with Maps of Hinduſtan, the Eaſtern Archipelago, China and Japan, Tartary, the Turkiſh Dominions in Aſia, Perſia and Arabia; engraved under the direction of Mr Arrowſmith. The information reſpecting Hinduſtan, and the weſtern countries of Aſia, will be principally derived from Sanſcrit, Perſic, and Arabic manuſcripts; and the accounts of the other countries will be drawn, both from original ſources, and from a careful collation of the moſt authentic European Geographers and Travellers.

Guſtavus III, the preſent King of Sweden has always ſhewn himſelf the friend of literature and the arts. He eſtabliſhed an academy of Muſic, and made ſome new regulations in the Academy of Painting and of Sculpture. He laid the foundation of the Royal Muſeum, and ſettled the Swediſh Academy, on a plan ſimilar to that of the French. This Academy has begun to publiſh a new edition of its Memoirs, in octavo. It will form two collections; one to contain the memoirs of the interval from 1756 to 1796, and already printed; the other to commence with the year 1796, which has not yet been publiſhed. The firſt volume of each collection has already appeared.

The Duke of Wirtemberg hath alloted a ſum of more than 40,000 florins Spaniſh, for the eſtabliſhment of a Medico-Chirurgical Hoſpital, and alſo of a Lying-in Hoſpital, in the univerſity of Tubingen. He hath at the ſame time augmented the funds of the public Library of this univerſity.

The Bohemian, or more properly the Sclavonic literature, finds in Hungary very zealous partiſans. There has been lately formed in this kingdom

dom a ſociety, the object of which is, to cultivate and diffuſe this language. The literati are making zealous efforts, for giving it a new ſplendor, and for diffuſing the knowledge of it among the great body of the people. They have tranſlated into this language Hufeland's *Art of Prolonging Life*, and have lately publiſhed a proſpectus of a Sclavonic tranſlation of the beſt claſſic Poets.

At the meeting of the Royal Society of London, on the 10th of February laſt, ſeveral papers were read, among which were two diſſertations on the tranſit of mercury over the Sun's Diſk, by Mr Herſchell, and Profeſſor Buge of Copenhagen; alſo a paper by the former, proving, that the Teleſcope is not affected by a humid atmoſphere, and therefore, that aſtronomical obſervations may be made during a fog.

The Botanic Garden of the univerſity of Cambridge, has lately received the addition of one hundred and thirteen new plants, moſt of which are from the torrid zone.

Dr Buchan, author of the book entitled "Domeſtic Medicine," will ſoon have ready for publication, Advice to Mothers on the ſubject of their own Health, and on the means of promoting the Health, Strength, and Beauty of their Offſpring, in one volume, 8vo.

The Univerſity of Gottingen hath propoſed the following prize queſtions for the 4th of June 1803.

For the Theological Faculty.

As the fulfillment, or accompliſhment of the prophecies in the ſcriptures hath been frequently queſtioned, it is propoſed to inſtitute new reſearches upon *biblical knowledge*; upon the truth and the ideas which this knowledge preſents, as well in the Old as in the New Teſtament, and in the Apocryphal Writings; and of examining its connection with the opinions of thoſe who have been known under the name of Gnoſtics, in the hiſtory of the firſt and ſecond ages of the Church. The ſubject of the prize homily is, "How ought we to guard againſt the judgements of an erroneous conſcience?"

For the Faculty of Law.

"To explain the principles according to which ſentences in a criminal caſe ought to have their full and entire effect, and, what are the views of right admiſſable againſt theſe ſentences?"

For the Faculty of Medicine.

"What diſadvantageous conſequences are to be dreaded, if the obſervation of the previous ſymptoms in diſeaſes be neglected?"

For the Faculty of Philoſophy.

"The deſcription of the country and people about mount Caucaſus, betwixt the Caſpian and Black ſea, Armenia, and the plains of Syria."

SCOTISH LITERARY NOTICES.

The new edition of Dr Campbell's tranſlation of the Goſpels, which we announced in our laſt, is to be publiſhed, we hear, in three, and not in two volumes octavo. It will be printed from the interleaved copy of the Author, containing many valuable improvements and additions, together with his laſt corrections and emendations.

A new edition of Sophocles, by the Rev. Mr Elmeſley, will ſoon appear from the Edinburgh Univerſity preſs.

Propoſals are circulated for publiſhing by ſubſcription, in one volume octavo, ſermons in the Gaelic language, by the late Mr M'Diarmid of Comrie, Perthſhire, and formerly miniſter of the Gaelic Chapel, Glaſgow. This volume is the more remarkable, as it is the firſt original work of the kind that has ever appeared in the language of the Highlanders. The Scriptures and ſeveral religious treatiſes have been tranſlated into the Gaelic, at the expence of the Society for propagating Chriſtian knowledge; but none of the Clergy in the Highlands have ever pub-

iſhed any thing of their own, (a few ſmall tracts excepted,) of a ſimilar nature. This publication, from the learning and abilities of the author, may be expected to contribute greatly to the advancement of religious knowledge among a conſiderable portion of the inhabitants of this iſland.

A volume of Poems is about to be publiſhed by Mrs Grant, a Lady in the Highlands of Scotland, of which we have heard a report highly favourable. One of the poems is ſaid to be of conſiderable length, preſenting a lively and intereſting picture of the wild ſcenery of the Highlands, and of the manners, cuſtoms, feelings, and prejudices of the ſingular race of people who inhabit the country; who are ſoon likely to exiſt only in deſcription, as hundreds are every year emigrating to America, in ſearch of that living which their native vales and mountains now deny them! We underſtand too, that this volume will contain a proſe diſſertation on the long agitated queſtion reſpecting the authenticity of Oſſian's poems; and from the author's knowledge of the Gaelic, from the opportunities ſhe muſt have had of acquiring information, by a reſidence in the country, and from her candour and diſcernment; we have reaſon to expect that the ſubject will be treated in a ſatisfactory manner. The Poems, with one or two exceptions, we underſtand, are wholly Engliſh. A ſpecimen of the Lady's compoſition, partly in the Scottiſh dialect, taken by Mr Thomſon's permiſſion from his third volume of Scottiſh Songs, lately publiſhed, has ſo much merit, that we are ſure our readers will be much gratified by its peruſal.—This ſpecimen will be found under the article, Poetry. It begins thus: 'When Willy Pitt, as he thought fit.'

The third number of the Edinburgh Review, will appear about the end of the month.

A new Edition of the Pharmacopoeia Edinburgenſis will ſoon make its appearance. This will be intereſting to practitioners, as it adopts, in the fulleſt extent, the new nomenclature introduced by the French chemiſts.

We hear that Dr Thomas Traill, lately of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, is giving lectures upon Chemiſtry, at Kirkwall, in the Orkneys; and that the money ariſing from the lectures is applied to charitable purpoſes.

POETRY.

To the Editor of the Scots Magazine.

SCOTLAND's BILL O' FARE.

Hæ tibi erunt artes.

Penſive and wae, I've lang ſat dwining
Oure by-gane joys, ance brightly ſhining;
Muſing and ſad, wi' ee back glancing,
I've thought on hopes ance faſt advancing;
Hopes, that aft ſet my heart a-glowing,
Whan *latter'd pride*, in hearts warm lowing,
Bad fair to gild auld Scotia's glory,
And ſtamp her future fame in ſtory!
'Tis now twice ten lang years and mair
Since Murray's* ſprite fled bright in air;
And left poor Me, and a' my childer,
To ſigh, and mane the ſad bewilder
That marr'd ſae fair the ſtrength and ſpirit
O' pages fill'd wi' riſing merit;
Whilk made me trow, Fame's ſun was riſing
On opening buds, whaſe charms enticing
Wad yield or lang their rich perfumes,
And flower new *Robertſons* and *Humes*;
Whilk made me trow, my thriving callats
Wad bring mair *Thomſons—Drummonds—Allans!*
And ſpreading round, wi' letter'd glare,
Match wi' my ſage auld *Kaimes* and *Blair!*
Waked frae a ſleep o' twenty years,
A dawning ray again appears;
Tired wi' the flare o' fine buſkt writing,
Whar poortith keeks thro' froth'd inditing,
We'green ance mair, like pamper'd ſinners,
To taſte ſome *plain ſubſtantial dinners*;
To prie, inſtead o' ſweets a' fulſome,
Some weel kent diſhes, ſtrengthenin—healſome.
Sic as our forbears (reſt them happy!)
Placed on their board, wi' gude brown nappy;
And, reckleſs ay o' what was genty,
Prized what was *rich* and what was *plenty*;
Till powerfu' grown, ilk weel fed glutton
Stark wi' pure juice o' beef and mutton,
Could tak ſic *things* as now gae vaunting
O' what breeds nought but—*conſtant wanting*;

* Former Editor of the Scots Magazine.

And gar them flee! like blafting powther,
Heigh in the air outowre his fhowther!
Warned by the tale, be't yours to ettle
At good plain food for ftrength and mettle;
Uncaught by fhew, be yours the ftudy
To gie what's *fresh*, tho' teugh's a woodie;
To fcorn vain fools, wha deck their tables
Wi' deil hair mair but kickfhaw baubles,
That lea behind (like a' that *French* is)
Pride's wind to fill our heads and painches,
Or grip wi' pangs that murder peace, Sir,
As *Buonaparte's* gripp'd the *Swiss*, Sir.
Yet thinkna that my plan's for *cramming*;
Stamac owre fou is mental damming;
'Tis then, oppreſs'd, hell's night mares fkelp ye!—
Let's try if an auld wife can help ye
To fet down fome things waled wi' care,
Juft to eek out your "BILL O' FARE."
Firft, at the *tap*, ftrive what you're able
Wi' fome *Scots dish* to grace your table;
But mind! as aft's ye gang to market
Varry't—or faith! ye'll mak fad wark o't.
BIOGRAPHY, nae doubt, is gratefu',
But then, the *fame* difh foon grows hatefu'.
Served fae, *hotch potch* wad turn ilk ftammac;
E'en *haggis*, man, wad taſte like drammac;
Frae beſt *ſing'd head* we'd turn death ſeek ay,
And fairly bock at *cocky leeky!*
Neift, at the *fit*—(for that's the order)
Place a *good* difh o' peace and murder:
I mean, that difh o' varied cooking
Now fweet—now four—now ſtrange—now fhocking;
Made up o' truths, and lies, and tricks,
Ca'd *Home and Foreign Politics*;
Seaton'd and fpiced wi' party hates
Frae *Parliamentary Debates*.
Ae a' your bygane feaſts o' plenty,
O' this fam difh you're niggard ſcanty.
Greedy for this, we fet our ee on't,
And faft frae other diſhes flee on't:
Done in a crack, when ilk ane's hungry!
Nae wonder that we're fometimes angry.
Sic aft we fee at great men's table,
Wha ſtrive to hide what they're no able;
Vap'ring and fauſe, they think to blind folks
Wi' fhew o' heart that ſtinks behind backs:
For while ane ſmiles in PLENTY's feature,
Some *wee want* ever marks the—*creature!*
Now, turn we next (tho' faith! 'tis pride, Sir)
To deck your board on ilka ſide, Sir.
'Tis true, a weel cook'd plain Scots feaſtie
Needs neither pudding, pye, nor paſty;
Yet, for ſome gabs that's unco dainty,
Let's place ſome *side things*, nice, but ſcanty;
Ay keeping out ſic ſaddle fiddle
As froth'd up *trifles* in the middle.
Fill'd wi' gude cheer, mirth bounds and prances;
Wit comes o' will, and Fancy dances!
A weel turn'd jeſt, or weel tauld ſtory
Has aft the knack to ha'd hearts merry;
But maiſt o' a', a ſlee, fine letter,
Sic as frae HUME, aft maks hearts better.
As for your *moral Eſſays*, drawling,
(The fruits, I guefs, o' young chiels ſcrawling)
I maun confeſs, upon my honour,
Inſtead o' *feaſts*, they mak me ſconner!
Laſt, tho' no leaſt, to crown Scots feaſting,
Let *Muſic* ring wi' Fancy jeſting;
Let Wit ſmile round to cheer ilk kimmer!
What's food!—What's life! without blythe humour!
Life's but a jeſt!—a *ſang*!—a vapour!
Catch then the ſtrain! light up life's taper.
Alas! how few the ſtrains ſaft ringing!
How faint!—how ſma'! tho' a' are ſinging!—
The hive how rich!—the bees how mony!
Sweet ſweet the kaim if fill'd wi honey!
Yet catch the ſtrain! tho' few are flying;
Some may ſing true, whan ilk ane's tying;
Haſte!—time flees by—let ſing wha's able;
Remove the claith, clear clear the table;
The glaſſes fet!—tune flute and fiddle!
And place my *wee pipe** in the middle.—
Warm'd wi' auld ſtrains, new pleaſure dances,
Whan *Nature* ſmiles in hamp-kent glances!
Straught frae the heart they burſt, unladen
Wi' cumbrous flowers, a' forced and fadin;
Free frae the brain, unaſk'd, undriven,
Uncow'd by art, but flaſh'd frae heaven,
Wit ſports at will, wi' *humour* melting,
While ſenſe ay marks the truths they're telling;
And plain auld pith upha'ds the moral;
And *Fancy* ſpins wi' *Paſſion's* whor'le;
And *jeſt* and *phraſe*, as judgments joined them,
Mark the ſtrong minds o' them wha coin'd them.
Yet, yet tak tent o' feaſts owre *lang* Sir!
Nought tires ſae ſair as a lang ſang, Sir.
Ae weel dreſt diſh that's nice and guſty
Is worth five ſcore o' traſh that's fuſty.
Select—refuſe—ne'er heed fools anger,
Far better this, than cheat Taſte's hunger
Wi' drawling draunt, o' amorous ditty,
And mournfu' plaints, untouch'd wi' pity,
Morals whilk ſtrength o' ſaul ne'er vented,
And pictures Nature ne'er yet painted.
Cauld traſh! unſteep'd in *Loves* warm vapour!
Juſt fit to blot and waſte good paper.—
But, leaſt I mar my ain inſtruction,
I'll here break aff wi' ſhort deduction;
Firſt mooling in, afore our parting,
Sometwa three words to ſoothe paſt ſmarting.
Obſerving lang how things are tending,
How folk grow war, inſtead o' mending;
Conſidering too, (as aft's I reckon)
The countleſs ills that's round us clockin,

* The oaten reed.

I really think ſound minds may gleen
Some comfort frae your Magazine.—
At a' events, wi' hout mair blawin,
We're bound, I think to pay your lawin,
And gie our thanks in public letter;
Hoping ere lang ye'll ſtill do better.
If warn'd by facts afore recited,
Ye walk by rules here plain indited;
If true to worth, and deaf to folly,
Ye guide your courſe unſcar'd and hooly,
Coilect what's gude, be't e'er ſae little,
To rouſe our backgane pith and mettle,
And caſt aſide what's uſeleſs lumber,
Ye'll ſoon diſpel the drowſie ſlumber,
Cheer the auld heart and cure the nauſea
O', Sir, wi' truth,
Your liel friend,
SCOTIA.

Braes o' Hawthornden,
Feb. 10. 1803.

For the Scots Magazine.

SONNET TO HOPE.

RETURN, O Hope, thou darling child of heaven!
And ſorrow's cheerleſs cell a while illume;
Long by the ſmarting laſh of fortune driven,
I'm left without a friend to mourn my doom.
Return a while ſweet Seraph! O return,
Tell of the tranſient joys I yet may ſee,
But not of rapture, as in life's gay morn,
When to thy ſmiling bower thou 'welcom'd me.

Tell, ſweet Enchantreſs! pleaſures yet may bloom,
That friendſhip yet, may ſoothe my burſting heart,
May yet diſpel misfortune's darkeſt gloom,
And in my evening hours her radiance dart,
Before life's taper to the ſocket burn,
Before my wearied limbs reſt in the peaceful urn.

Ettrick-Forreſt,
Feb. 1803.

C.

For the Scots Magazine.

ON DISAPPOINTMENT.

AH! vain are the projects of Man!
Like the pearls which hang on the ſpray,
With rapture we ſee them at morn;
But ere noontide they vaniſh away.

The bow that ſhines bright in the cloud,
Within graſp, tho' it ſeemeth ſo near;
Yet advance to the place where it ſtands,
And alas! it will then diſappear.

Our fancy is charmed with a thought,
For a moment it dazzles the mind;
We view it again,—it is nought,
And the place where it was we can't find.

The zephyrs that whiſper around,
And which fluctuate wide in the ſkies,
We are not more uncertain to find,
Than the pleaſures our fancy eſpys.

We ſleep and are happy as Gods,
We are routed and behold 'tis a dream;
Thro' life the mind wakes or it nods,
So alternately buffets the ſtream.

The viſions that ſwell us with joy,
And the phantoms which ſhake us with fear,
Are the offſpring of fancy alone,
And ere morning they all diſappear.

But Hope! Thou ſolace of my ſoul!
Tho' time prove thy promiſes vain,
Thou ſtill wilt find means to beguile,
And can pleaſe me with *bubbles* again.

The banks of Cart,
Feb. 14. 1802.

R. W.

For the Scots Magazine.

THE PRETENDER'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY BEFORE THE BATTLE OF CULLODEN.

LET the trumpet be ſounded, the ſtandard unfurl'd,
And braniſh'd each warrior's blade!
Let us flaſh on the eye of the wondering world,
A phalanx for freedom arrayed.

Remember thoſe deeds that emblazon your name,
At Falkirk, the field where in triumph you ſtood,
When amid the dun ſmoke and the mercileſs flame,
The fierce Suthron fell, or fled covered with ſhame,
O'er mountains diſcolour'd with blood.

Remember your homes 'mid thoſe regions of peace,
Where the foot of oppreſſion ne'er trod;
Till the wide ſpreading conqueſts of tyranny ceaſe,
Vow ne'er to behold that abode.

Let your cannon loud thund'ring amid
their array,
As rapid as light'ning, mortality ſpread;
Let ruin and havoc reign Lords of the day,
Till their waſted battalions like ſnow melt
away,
And the living ſcarce equal the dead.

To the combat advance, to conquer or die,
Let the banners of liberty wave.
Let them float in the wind, or in blood let
them lie,
A glorious ſhroud for the brave.

The trumpet has ſounded; ruſh on to the
fight
Like the tempeſt that ſweeps o'er your
mountains of ſnow;
Deſtruction may glare at the fall of the
night,
But when morning appears, there will
burſt on your ſight
The pride of oppreſſion laid low.

Glaſgow, Nov. 13. J. W.

WHEN WILLY PITT, &c.

BY MRS GRANT, LAGGAN.

AIR.—*Kilicrankie.*

WHEN Willy Pitt, as he thought fit,
Did rule and guide us a' man,
And furious War his iron car
Drove o'er the nations a' man;
Then Buonaparte e'en took a ſtart
To viſit Africa, man:—
The Malta knights, thoſe feckleſs wights,
Reſiſtance made but ſma' man.

While on their rocks, the Gallic cocks
Did ſtoutly ſtrut and craw, man;
The reaver band deſpoil'd the land,
Took a' their gear awa' man;
Wi' ſaints of gowd, in ſiller row'd,
O wow but they were braw, man!
The iſles of Greece they next did fleece;
Sic rugging ye ne'er ſaw, man.

But L'Orient's hulk had room and bulk
To haud and ſtow it a', man;
To Egypt come, they beat their drum,
Hoiſt up their flag and a', man:
The Crocodile forſook the Nile,
And fled wi' fear awa', man;
The river horſe beheld their force,
And fair did ſnort and paw, man.

The Muſſulmen forſook their den,
And to the moſque did draw, man;
Their prophet great they did entreat,
And laid a prayer or twa, man.
But to be brief, the wily chief
Wha came from Corſica, man,
Had gart them trow, I kenna how,
He had nae creed at a', man,
And gin they pleaſe, their minds to eaſe,
He'd tak' their prophet's law, man.

The mighty Turk diſlik'd the work,
Wi' rage his lip did gnaw, man,
And tell'd our King, ſae fauſe a thing
He cou'd na bide at a', man:
A renegade, that made a trade
Of ſpuilzieing friends and a', man,
To ſet his foot, or raiſe his ſnout
In Pharaoh's ancient ha', man.

Gie him a bield in that ſame field
Where Iſrael gather'd ſtraw, man,
'Twas one to ten but he came ben
As far as Mecca's wa', man.
Our Monarch's nod, like Neptune's rod,
That ſways the ocean a', man,
Sent out a fleet their ſhips to meet,
Near Alexandria, man.

At Aboukir, withouten fear,
As Nelſon's line did draw, man,
His hearts of oak their hawſers broke,
They did na wait to jaw, man;
Tri-colour'd flags came down like rags,
Where Nelſon's guns did ca' man,
Till glory's light ſae drown'd his ſight,
'Twas utter darkneſs a', man!

They left the ſea like Antony,
And to the Nile did draw, man:—
As rockets fly that mount the ſky,
When conqueſt glads us a', man,
So L'Orient fair gaed through the air,
Like ſhooting ſtars that fa', man;
With dying cries they pierc'd the ſkies,
And griev'd our heroes a' man.

The Mamalukes came frae their nooks,
To ſee the low ſae braw man;
On wings of flame, high mounted Fame,
And loud her trump did blaw man,
'Till Gallic faith, and a' their ſkaith,
Was kent in Aſia a', man;
And Nelſon's fame and Britain's name
Rejoic'd, and fear'd them a', man,

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LORDS.

Continued from p. 131.

Feb. 17. On the motion of Lord Pelham, the Bank reſtriction bill was read a firſt time.

Lord Moira roſe, and expreſſed his ſurpriſe that a meaſure of ſuch importance was looked upon ſo much as a matter of courſe, that none of the Miniſters conſidered it neceſſary to ſay any thing in its juſtification. He was anxious to know whether it had proceeded from an application on the part of the Bank, or was the act of the Miniſtry themſelves. In the former caſe he ſhould wiſh to know how it happened that the Directors, after having ſo recently profeſſed their readineſs to reſume their payments in ſpecie, had come to Parliament for a continuation of the reſtriction: In the latter caſe he thought the Houſe ought to be informed of the grounds on which his Majeſty's Miniſters impoſed an unwilling reſtriction on the Bank. In order to enable the Houſe to enter fully and maturely into the conſideration of this ſubject, there were various points on which information was neceſſary. He ſhould therefore think it his duty to move for ſeveral papers. The firſt motion which he ſhould ſubmit to the Houſe, would be for "An account of the total amount of the demands outſtanding upon the Bank, and the funds for the payment of the ſame, on the 1ſt of Feb. 1803, excluſive of the permanent ſums due by Government, &c."

The two firſt were rejected. That which related to the variation in the ſtate of the exchange was withdrawn, in conſequence of a doubt ſuggeſted by the Lord Chancellor, whether there was a proper officer to make the return. Lord Pelham, however, ſtated, that he ſhould, in the courſe of to-morrow, endeavour to obtain an authenticated ſtatement upon the ſubject, which he ſhould move to be laid on the table. The remaining motions of Lord Moira being then ſeverally carried, the bill was ordered to be read a ſecond time on Monday next. —Adjourned

Addreſs to His Majeſty.

Feb. 22. The Duke of Montroſe, purſuant to the notice given on the preceding day, roſe to call the attention of their Lordſhips to the ſubject of the late moſt wicked, traiterous, and diabolical conſpiracy, which had happily been developed and ended in the conviction and puniſhment of its authors. The Noble Duke prefaced his motion by a very neat ſpeech, in which he deſcribed with very great feeling the deteſtation with which every loyal heart was impreſſed at the diſcloſure of that deteſtable conſpiracy which aimed at the deſtruction of all that is deareſt to men in ſociety. He then concluded with moving—

"That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, in the name of this Houſe, and of all the Commons of the united kingdom, congratulating his Majeſty upon his ſignal and providential eſcape from thoſe wicked and deteſtable machinations, ſo lately projected againſt his ſacred perſon and invaluable life; and for the ſubverſion of our free, happy, and ineſtimable conſtitution, under which this country enjoys a greater portion of freedom than any other on earth: To aſſure his Majeſty of the moſt firm, zealous, and unalterable attachment to his royal perſon, family, and government; and of the ſincereſt wiſhes that his auſpicious reign may long continue happy, proſperous, and ever, for the future, undiſturbed by conſpiracies of the like kind; and that our happy conſtitution, of which he is at the head, may be tranſmitted, unchanged, and unimpaired, to the remoteſt poſterity."

The motion was ſeconded by Earl Camden, who particularly referred to the experience he had had of the deſperate deſigns of traitors in another part of the united kingdom, deſigns which he had diſcovered to be principally levelled againſt the monarchial part of our conſtitution.

The motion was put and carried, *nem. con.*

COMMONS.

Continued from p. 133.

Feb. 22. Lord Euſton roſe to call the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject, which in his mind, was of the deepeſt intereſt to every man who heard him, and of the utmoſt importance to the country at large. He then, after a ſuitable exordium, moved an addreſs to his Majeſty, ſimilar to that of the Duke of Montroſe in the Houſe of Lords.

Lord Boyle ſeconded the motion.

The queſtion was put and carried *nem. con.* and a Committee appointed to draw up the addreſs.

The Houſe then reſolved itſelf into a Committee on the mutiny bill.

The Secretary at War roſe in purſuance of a notice he had given on a former day, to move ſeveral amendments. The moſt important of them was to check the progreſs of the criminal practice of deſertion, which on an average amounted to nearly one-fourth of the forces raiſed. This, in addition to the ſerious inconveniences, was a very heavy expence to the country. As the law now ſtood, Courts Martial exerciſed the power of puniſhing with death, or inflicting corporal puniſhment. He meant to move—That in caſes where men were ſent from places abroad to be tried by General Courts Martial, they be inveſted with the power of tranſportation, which at preſent reſts only with his Majeſty. He alone could commute it for the puniſhment of death.

The other amendments were of a ſubordinate kind.

Feb. 23. Mr William Dundas moved, that the petition which he preſented about a fortnight ago from the cotton weavers of Scotland, praying the laws for ſettling diſputes between maſters and ſervants, ſhould be extended to Scotland, ſhould be referred to a Committee, which was agreed to.

Leave was given to bring in a bill for making a turnpike road from Edinburgh to certain places in the county of Berwick.

PRINCE OF WALES.

Feb. 23. The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a Committee upon a meſſage from his Majeſty to the following effect, "That his Majeſty having taken into his conſideration the period which had elapſed ſince the arrangements made for the diſcharge of the incumbrances of the Prince of Wales, and having adverted to the progreſs therein made, recommended the preſent ſituation of the Prince to the attention of Parliament, and notwithſtanding the reluctance he felt in ſuggeſting any thing which could add to the burdens of his people, truſted to the experienced liberality and attachment of his Parliament, for making ſuch farther proviſion as may be requiſite for promoting the comfort, and ſupporting the dignity of ſo illuſtrious a branch of his Royal family."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe for the purpoſe of ſubmitting a propoſition, which, he flattered himſelf, would meet with the general acquieſcence and approbation of the Houſe. It muſt be within the recollection of many Gentlemen, that in April 1795, when his Majeſty's moſt gracious meſſage was delivered to the Houſe, that he recommended an extenſion of the eſtabliſhment of the Prince, and adverting to the inconveniencies under which his Highneſs then laboured, ſtated diſtinctly, that no idea was entertained of making proviſion for their diſcharge, otherwiſe than by ſetting aſide a part of his income for that purpoſe. His Right Hon. Friend's (Mr Pitt's) propoſition was founded on a compariſon which was certainly juſt, of the means then afforded his Royal Highneſs, and thoſe afforded to his Royal Grandfather in 1742, where a proviſion was made by Parliament for ſettling an annuity on his Highneſs of 100,000l. per annum, excluſive of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. All that his Right Hon. Friend aſked in 1795 was an addition to that ſum of 25,000l. per annum, which, conſidering the difference in the value of money between the two periods, and the articles of life, was not very unadviſeable. His Right Hon. friend, by thus wiſhing to add the ſum of 65,000l. annually to the 60,000l. already granted to his Highneſs, did not meet with much objection, the propoſition being adopted by a very large majority of the Houſe; after which the latter part of the meſſage was diſpoſed of. Some Gentlemen were then of opinion, that no arrangement ſhould have been made at the charge of the public, and others thought the means ſhould be de-

derived from other fources. He was one who was then of opinion that his Right Hon. Friend's propofition was maintained by the ſtrict line of juſtice. By the appropriation of 25,000l. per annum, and the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which amounted to 13,000l. per annum, it was computed that the means of liquidating would be complete in 30 years; no diſtinct propoſition was, however, made, and it ſeemed to be the wiſh of the Houſe to ſhorten the period; when they were relieved from the difficulty with reſpect to the period by a gracious communition from his Royal Highneſs, which was delivered by Mr Auſtruther, then Solicitor to the Prince. His Royal Highneſs, in that meſſage, expreſſed his wiſh that ſuch regulations might be adopted for the purpoſe of diſcharging the incumbrances out of his income. That communication was received by the Houſe with reſpect and gratitude, and inſtructions were given to the Committee to make ſuch regulations and proviſion for the diſcharge of his Highneſs's debts, out of his income, and a portion was ſet apart for that purpoſe. The general opinion at that time was, that Parliament would beſt diſcharge their duty to their conſtituents by adopting the meaſure. Would any one ſay, that his Highneſs's privation of twelve years from his accuſtomed dignity and ſplendour, was not impoſing much too great reſtraint upon himſelf. By the bill then paſſed, the Commiſſioners appointed to diſcharge the debts were empowered to apply the ſum of 13,000l. ariſing from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, and 60,000l. the ſum appropriated from his Highneſs's allowance, to maintain his Princely dignity. Since the 10th of Oct. 1794, at which time the act was to take place retroſpectively, the amount received from the Exchequer was 495,000l. and the produce of the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, which the commiſſioners were authoriſed to receive, amounted to 97,500l. making in the whole 592,500l. which ſum the wiſdom of Parliament had aſſigned to diſcharge the incumbrances; a ſum which would have conſtituted his Highneſs's income for that period. The whole of the debts, including debentures, amounted to 799,650l. There had been, as he already ſtated, received a ſum making 592,500l. and taking the time completing it from the 10th of Oct. 1794, to the 10th of Oct. 1806, there would remain to be received 210,000l. from the Exchequer, and 3250l. the produce of the Cornwall receipts; this added together would conſtitute a ſum of 805,750l. from which muſt be deducted 6000l. paid to the Commiſſioners for their trouble, and it would be ſeen that a balance would remain of 1001. ſuppoſing the whole to have been received on the 5th July 1806. His Majeſty's meſſage, adverting to the period which had elapſed ſince theſe meaſures were taken, a period of eight years, when an actual drain had taken place of 592,000l. and being informed that a further drain would be made before the whole was complete, making a ſum of no leſs than 791,650l. did not think it unfit to ſolicit the attention of Parliament to his Highneſs's ſituation. It would be recollected that he had paſſed eight years, nearly one fifth part of his life, in obſcurity, and were the Houſe prepared to look with apathy at his ſituation, or ſay, that he ſhould not reſume his uſual dignity and ſplendour, but paſs the remaining four years in the ſame retirement? The propoſition which he meant to ſubmit was—"That his Royal Highneſs ſhould, from the 5th Jan. 1803, be placed in the ſame ſituation as before the act which paſſed in 1795." It was not his intention to make any alteration in the ſyſtem adopted for paying off the debts. The ſame checks would ſtill remain to prevent the accumulation. When it was ſtated, that 60 years ſince, the then Prince of Wales was in the receipt of 100,000l. per annum, and 13,000l. from the Duchy of Cornwall, would it be deemed immoderate, if, in 1795, the Prince was in the receipt of 138,000l. when the change in the value of money, the expences of living, &c. were recollected? Was the ſituation of the country ſuch as to doubt the ſufficiency of providing to the extent of 60,000l, at a time too of profound peace, when the reſources were more conſiderable than in 1795, when the country was engaged in an expenſive war? What was given in this manner, if given wiſely, was given to ourſelves. He then moved,

'That it be an inſtruction to the Com

Committee, to grant to his Majeſty the yearly ſum of 60,cool. out of the Conſolidation Fund, to take place and be computed from the 5th of Jan. 1803, and to continue till the 5th of July 1806, to be applied to the uſe of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, for the ſupport of his dignity, &c.'

The Solicitor General ſaid, he had it in command from his Royal Highneſs to acknowledge, with the moſt profound and unfeigned gratitude to the Sovereign, and to that Houſe, the ſatisfaction of knowing, that the meſſage his Majeſty had been pleaſed to ſend to that Houſe, was to be taken up in the way it had been that night announced, and in a manner ſo accordant to the feelings of his Royal Highneſs; that it was not with reluctance, but with anxiety, his Royal Highneſs was ſo earneſt to expreſs his ſentiments, and to authoriſe him to to ſtate, that his Royal Highneſs was reſolved to make it the firſt object of his life, to ſhow that reſpect ſo juſtly due to his Royal Father, and eſpecially in this inſtance, where he ſaw the expediency of abandoning any right which might have the ſemblance of bearing the ſlighteſt tendency hoſtile to the intereſts of his Majeſty: Happy, therefore, that the Houſe, by its liberality and wiſdom, rendered unneceſſary the purſuit of thoſe claims, which his Royal Highneſs had thought fit to inſtitute, for the benefit of his creditors, by means of that Petition of Right, concerning which the Houſe had already heard ſo much. The legality of that right, he, for one, never doubted; and the validity of which, no perſon differed with him upon, as far as the letter of the law was to be conſidered upon the ſubject. At the ſame time, he, for one, was heartily rejoiced that it was to be abandoned, as it would eventually lead to diſcuſſions, the conſequences whereof all good men would be happy to ſee averted, as it now moſt certainly was.

Mr Sheridan obſerved, that he wiſhed to have abſtained from any ſhare in the debate; but there were two points he wiſhed to remark upon, one was, that of putting the Prince in the ſituation of becoming the cauſe of having additional burdens laid on the people; the other was, that of his not compromiſing his claims upon the people for this bounty of Parliament. Upon the firſt point he neceſſarily muſt ſay, that dearly as he loved the Prince, much as he earneſtly wiſhed him the enjoyment of all his comforts, ſtill he much more wiſhed the preſervation of his honour, and the ſupport of his actual, not his outward dignity; each of thoſe, in his opinion, were involved by the meaſure now in progreſs through the Houſe.—The Petition of Right was a meaſure that, in his opinion, need not have been abandoned. He found, however, that it was, and he regretted it for the reaſons he had juſt mentioned. With reſpect to his now compromiſing, he ſaw nothing wrong in the compromiſe: The wrong was his being reduced to it; for the miſchief ariſing from it was, that his Royal Highneſs, who was under promiſes to make good a ſhameful deficiency deducted from ſeveral of his creditors of 10l. per cent. was prevented the means of fulfilling his promiſe.—Rather (ſaid Mr Sheridan) than compel his Royal Highneſs to ſubmit to ſo unkind a covenant, he would earneſtly recommend him to extend the period of his obſcurity a year beyond even that allotted to him by the bill of 1795, the more eſpecially as he found, that, even with this arrangement, his Royal Highneſs could not now reſume his wonted dignity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſhortly replied, that when 10 per cent. was deducted from the claims on the Prince, it was an optional covenant with thoſe who accepted it, for they had the choice of taking debentures of 90l. with 5 per cent. intereſt, or 100l. with 3 per cent. intereſt; they preferred the former: where there were merely book debts no intereſt was allowed, the former being only where claims happened to be for ſalaries of officers and ſervants of his houſehold, rent, or money lent. It was true that his Royal Highneſs could not be immediately reſtored to his accuſtomed dignity even by this arrangement, but it accelerated it by three years and a half, and that which could not take place till 1806 or 1807, would now occur in 1803 or 1804. The Right Hon. Gentleman then repeated, that this was no compromiſe with the Government, impoſing on his Royal High-

neſs the terms of abandoning this Petition of Right, that was a voluntary reſolution of his own, and expreſſed to the Houſe that night, eſpecially from his Royal Highneſs's authority, by an Honourable and Learned Gentleman who ſpoke in the debate (the Solicitor General.)—With reſpect, however, to this Petition of Right, ſuppoſe all that his Royal Highneſs wiſhed, with regard to eſtabliſhing the validity of his claims, were to be accompliſhed, and that he obtained in the Court of Chancery, or elſewhere, judgment to the amount of his demand, where could he iſſue out his execution under that judgment, and upon what monies or property could he levy to obtain the amount of it. There exiſted the difficulty which gentlemen were not aware of; and they would find, upon reflection, that he would be obliged at laſt to come down to that Houſe, to ſolicit that which is now accompliſhed without ſuch intervention.

Mr Fox ſaid, in the year 1787, it was his opinion, that the allowance for a ſinking fund, for the liquidation of the Prince's debts, was much too ſmall. The relief which was now given only went to reduce the ſufferings of the Prince, by three years and a half. In his opinion, the Prince had been treated with an auſterity and a harſhneſs beyond all meaſure. He was of opinion, that the income of the Prince ſhould be increaſed, without any reference to his revenues from Cornwal. The Prince of Wales was not an applicant on the preſent occaſion.—He could not be ſaid to have abandoned his claims on the duchy of Cornwall; this, if it were ſuppoſed, would not have for its tendency to relieve the Prince, but to involve him in new difficulties.

Mr Banks ſaid, that he preferred the mode which had been adopted in the laſt Parliament, when the claims of the Prince were brought forward, not as a matter of right, but of favour. It was then deſired, that the claims of the Prince ſhould be put into a train of legal inveſtigation. But, as the matter was now brought forward, nothing was ſettled, and the claims of the preſent, and of every future Prince of Wales, were left in the ſame ſtate of uncertainty.

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citizens. "The execution of the Concordat, on the result of which the enemies of public order have rested their guilty hopes, has been productive of the most happy effects. The principles of an enlightened religion, the voice of the Sovereign Pontiff, and the firmness of Government, have triumphed over every obstacle; mutual sacrifices have united the ministers of religion, and the Gallican church revives by their unanimity."

It is stated, that in all the departments which were visited by the First Consul, he every where received complete testimonies of a return to those principles which form the strength and happiness of society.

The report then takes a view of the different institutions for public instruction, such as the Military School, the National institution, &c. and subjoins remarks on their several and relative degrees of importance. The next point is, the incomplete organization of the Senate, and the effects produced by the *Senatus Consultum*, which gave the people the exercise of those rights that had been admitted by the Constituent Assembly; it concludes with remarking—"That if institutions are to be judged of by their effects, none ever had a more favourable result than the Organic *Senatus Consultum* in question; as from that period there only remained to the enemies of the country an impotent hatred."

After some remarks on the cession of Elba to France, by which she acquired a mild and industrious people, two beautiful ports, and a valuable mine, it mentions the reason why that island should not be subject to the same laws which apply to the Continent. With respect to Piedmont, it contains the following passage:—"The abdication of the Sovereign, the wish of the people, and existing circumstances, had placed Piedmont in the power of France. Amidst the nations with which that kingdom was surrounded, and the different sentiments that prevailed amongst her inhabitants, she could neither support her own independence, nor the expences of a monarchy; but united to France, she will enjoy both security and grandeur, while her laborious and enlightened citizens will extend their talents and industry in the midst of the arts, and of peace."

A view is now taken of the internal situation of France, the object of which is to praise the vigilance of the magistrates for their attention to justice; the military, for their rigid discipline; and the gendarmerie, for their activity in the suppression of popular disorders. With respect to the agriculture of the Republic, it is stated to have obtained a degree of perfection beyond that of the most boasted systems in Europe. The veterinary art has also been encouraged by premiums, and attempts every where made to improve the quality of wool by the introduction of foreign flocks. Manufactures of every kind are in a progressive state of increase, and nothing is wanting to their success but a more extensive employment of capital, which is, however, rapidly withdrawing from hazardous speculations in the stocks to this more profitable and patriotic occupation. Lastly, it is stated, that upwards of 20,000 French manufacturers, who were dispersed throughout Europe, have, by protection and benevolence of the Government, returned to pursue their respective vocations in the Republic. The manufactures of Lyons and Compaigne are particularly noticed for their rapid approximation to their former opulence.

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the 6th year it was ſuppoſed that the contribution, &c. amounted to fifty million, part of which were three or four years in arrear; at preſent there is not a deficiency of three million.

Although the exceſs of revenue has been very conſiderable, yet there has been unforſeen and extraordinary expences: Theſe aroſe out of the neceſſity of re-conquering two colonies, and of re-eſtabliſhing the power and organization of the metropolis; but notwithſtanding theſe extenſive operations, the reſources that remain are ſufficient to ſecure the capital from a return of penury, and to defeat monopolizing combinations.

In giving a ſketch of the repoſe and tranquillity of the Continent, The Italian Republic, the report aſſerts, is ſtrengthened by the unanimity of its inhabitants, while the judicious proceedings of its adminiſtration, together with its military force, have already given it the character and appearance of a long-eſtabliſhed State; and if the ſame wiſdom continues to prevail, its deſtiny will be ſtill more proſperous.

"Liguria, placed under a mixed Conſtitution, beholds at its head, and in its authority, thoſe citizens who are moſt diſtinguiſhed by their virtues, their fortune, and their intellects.

"Batavia is gradually regaining poſſeſſion of the colonies reſtored to her by the peace; but ſhe ought never to forget, that France can be to her only the moſt uſeful friend, or the moſt dangerous enemy.

"In Germany the laſt ſtipulations of the treaty of Luneville are near their completion.

"Pruſſia, Bavaria, and all the Secular Princes, who had poſſeſſions on the left bank of the Rhine, have obtained on the oppoſite bank adequate indemnification.

"The Houſe of Auſtria, in the Biſhoprics of Salzburg, Aichſtett, Trent, and Brixen, as well as in moſt parts of Paſſau, finds an equivalent for what it has loſt in Tuſcany.

"Thus, by the happy concurrence of France and Ruſſia, every permanent intereſt is conſulted; and from the midſt of that ſtorm which appeared to be pregnant with deſtruction, the Germanic Empire, that Empire ſo neceſſary to the equilibrium and the repoſe of Europe, ariſes with greater ſtrength, by being compoſed of elements more homogeneous and better combined, and adapted to the circumſtances and ideas of the preſent age.

"A French Ambaſſador is at Conſtantinople, who is authoriſed to ſtrengthen the ties that attach us to a power which ſeems to waver, but whom it is our intereſt to ſupport and conſolidate.

"Some Britiſh troops ſtill remain in Alexandria and Malta: Of this our Government had a right to complain, but it has learned that the ſhips deſtined to convey them to Europe are in the Mediterranean.

"The Government ſecures to the people the peace of the Continent, and it may be permitted to hope for the continuation of a maritime peace, this peace is required and wiſhed for by all parties; and to preſerve it, the Government will do whatever is compatible with national honour, and eſſentially connected with the ſtrict execution of treaties. But in England two parties diſpute for power: One has concluded the peace, and decidedly inclined to maintain it; while the other has ſworn an implacable hatred to France; hence ariſes that fluctuation in opinions, and in the Senate that attitude, which is at once pacific and threatening.

"As long as this conteſt of parties continues, there are certain prudential meaſures neceſſary on the part of the Republic. Five hundred thouſand men muſt and will be ready to defend and avenge it. What a ſtrange neceſſity is impoſed by miſerable paſſions, upon two nations whoſe attachment ariſes from an equal intereſt and a general inclination.

"But whatever may be the ſucceſs of intrigue in London, the parties will not ſucceed in forming new alliances with other powers; and our Government tells them, with well-founded pride, that England alone cannot now encounter France! But let us entertain better hopes, and rather believe that in the Britiſh Cabinet there will, in future, be heard only the councils of wiſdom, and the voice of humanity.

"Yes, without doubt, the peace will be conſolidated, and the connection between the two Governments will aſſume that character of benevolence ſo congenial to their mutual intereſts.—A happy repoſe will cauſe the long calamities of a diſaſtrous war to be buried

ried in oblivion, and France and England, by contributing to their reciprocal happineſs, will merit the approbation of the univerſe, &c.

"The Firſt Conſul, (Signed)
BONAPARTE.

"By order of the Firſt Conſul,
"Secretary of State, (Signed)
H. B. MARET."

The language in this report, regarding Great Britain was ſuppoſed ſincere, and it breathes more peaceable ſentiments than ſome of the Firſt Conſul's former papers.

The vigorous preparations, however, carrying on in the different ſea-ports of France and Holland, as well as other circumſtances, perhaps, which are not mentioned, have juſtly excited the ſuſpicions of our miniſtry, and a meſſage from his Majeſty to both Houſes of Parliament has rouſed the Firſt Conſul from his dream of the ſubmiſſion of this country to his boundleſs ambition and dangerous ſtretches of power on the Continent.

This meſſage ſeems to have irritated his feelings ſo much, that he not only loſes the coolneſs of the politician, but even outrages decency and good manners. His converſation or rather ſoliloquy at a drawing room of Madam Bonaparte on Sunday the 13th to our Ambaſſador, is ſo well authenticated, that we are induced to give it a place.

The Firſt Conſul being preſent at the drawing-room of Madame Bonaparte, which took place on the (22d Ventoſe) 13th March, and having found Lord Whitworth and M. de Marcoff ſtanding together, ſaid to them—"We have fought for fifteen years, and it ſeems there is a ſtorm gathering at London, which may produce another war of fifteen years more. The king of England has ſaid in his meſſage to the Parliament, that France had prepared offenſive armaments; he has been miſtaken; there is not in the ports of France any conſiderable force, they having all ſet out for Domingo. He ſaid there exiſted ſome differences between the two Cabinets; I do not know of any. It is true that his Majeſty has engaged by treaty, that England ſhould evacuate Malta. It is poſſible to kill the French people, but not to intimidate them. If it be true that we are to have war, the reſponſibility, both in the ſight of God and man will be on thoſe who ſhall refuſe to execute the treaty."

EGYPT.

An arrangement has at length been made reſpecting the Beys in Egypt, by the interference of the Engliſh General and Ambaſſador, with whom a convention has been concluded on this ſubject. Lord Elgin is ſtated to have officially declared, upon the concluſion of this convention, that Egypt would be immediately evacuated by the Britiſh troops, which were to be removed from thence to Malta; which iſland, however, it is ſaid, is for ſome time at leaſt to be kept poſſeſſion of by the Engliſh.—*See the London Gazette Intelligence.*

It is now generally thought that our troops have left Egypt.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Imogene ſloop, which brought the diſpatches, ſailed from the Cape on the 4th of January. Letters from an Officer of high rank, now at the Cape, poſitively ſtate, that had ſhe reached that place but a *few hours* later, after ſhe ſailed from England, it would have been in the complete poſſeſſion of the Batavian troops. The ſtores of all deſcriptions, ammunition, the Government papers, and the whole of our force there, with the exception of a guard of reſerve, conſiſting of one hundred and fifty men only, had been embarked on board the fleet; and the Dutch troops were under arms, expecting to march into the town and take poſſeſſion of it at the hour agreed upon between the reſpective Commanders in Chief.—Upon the arrival of the Imogene, General Dundas relanded the Britiſh force with the utmoſt expedition. The aſtoniſhment of the Dutch at this unexpected movement was extreme, and an agreement was entered into that both parties ſhould occupy their former poſitions, and give no moleſtation to each other until the receipt of freſh orders from their Governments.

When the Imogene left the Cape, the following was the ſtate of our naval force, and that of the Dutch:—

Our ſhips are the

Tremendous,	74	Diomede,	50
Lancaſter (flag-ſhip),	64	Hindoſtan,	50
Jupiter,	50	Brave,	40

And two ſloops.

The

The Dutch ſquadron conſiſted of the Bato, of 74; one of 68, armed en flute; another 54, ditto; and three ſmaller.

The land forces were nearly equal.

HOLLAND.

The hoſtile preparations making in this country have had a very ſerious effect on the trade of Holland. Upon this ſubject a Rotterdam gazette has the following obſervations:

"The news of an approaching rupture between England and France has occaſioned a great conſternation in our commercial world. It is indeed but too true that the Engliſh are preparing for the worſt. However, if the apprehenſions of the Britiſh Government are purely excited by the preparations making in the ſea-ports of France and Holland, we do not conceive thoſe to be formidable enough to excite ſuſpicion; nor is there much reaſon to ſuppoſe that the colonial expeditions are deſtined for any other than the purpoſe given out, where *hereafter* they may be of more diſſervice to England than in the event of being employed at home againſt her. It is more probable that England ſeizes this pretence of arming, in order to accelerate the pending negociations; for it is well known that it has long been the plan of the French Government to keep the Engliſh in uncertainty and alarm, without ſeriouſly meaning to ſtrike a blow. The appropriate time for this is not yet arrived."

AMERICA.

The American papers give the report of the Committee of Commerce and Manufacture, upon that part of the meſſage of the Preſident of the United States, which relates to the diſcriminating and countervailing duties, and the late act of the Britiſh Parliament reſpecting them. The following is a copy of the reſolution which was adopted on this occaſion:—

"Reſolved, That ſo much of the ſeveral acts, impoſing duties on the tonnage of ſhips and veſſels, and on goods, wares, and merchandiſe, imported into the United States, as impoſe a diſcriminating duty of tonnage, between foreign veſſels and veſſels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States, in foreign veſſels and veſſels of the United States, ought to be repealed; ſo far as the ſame reſpects the produce or manufacture of the nation to which ſuch ſhips or veſſels may belong—ſuch repeal to take effect in favour of any foreign nation, whenever the Preſident ſhall be ſatisfied that the diſcriminating or countervailing duties of ſuch foreign nation, ſo far as they operate to the diſadvantage of the United States, have been aboliſhed."

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Downing Street, March 22.

By diſpatches received this morning from the Earl of Elgin, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary at Conſtantinople, dated January 15. 1803, it appears, that the differences which had ſubſiſted between the Sublime Porte and the Beys of Egypt, have been ſatisfactorily arranged through the mediation of his Majeſty's Ambaſſador.

LONDON.

At Portſmouth during the performance of *Hear Both Sides*, at the Portſmouth Theatre, laſt Tueſday, a very ſerious diſturbance took place, cauſed by a number of naval officers, aſſembled in the upper boxes. After they had repeatedly interrupted the performance, it was thought proper to ſend for conſtables to act. One of them ſnatched a lighted candle and threw it into a box amongſt ſome ladies. A party of the military arriving, ſome of the gentlemen were taken into cuſtody; when the ſoldiers appeared, ſome of the riotous party gave an alarm of fire; and from the confuſion this occaſioned, ſeveral of them eſcaped What followed wore a moſt alarming appearance. Many ladies got over the boxes, and upon the ſtage; ſome fainted, ſome were hurt in climbing over the ſpikes. The young men who were taken into cuſtody are bound over to appear at next ſeſſions.

4. Yeſterday the Bank of England diſcounted upwards of eleven hundred thouſand pounds worth of bills, which, at this juncture, will be a great relief to the commercial world.

The late I. Hawkins, Eſq; has proved

ved one of the moſt extenſive public benefactors of modern times. He has left by will, to various charities in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, the ſum of 44,860l. 3 per cent. conſols. 2000l. ſhort annuities, and 2650l. ſterling.

The moſt active preparations are every where making to put this country in a ſtate of defence. Preſs warrants have been iſſued, the board of of Admiralty ſits every day, and every ſhip that can be equipped for ſea, at the different dock yards is ordered to be in readineſs. The Militia are called out and all officers ordered to join their reſpective corps. Every movement indeed "gives note of dreadful preparations."

The public will be glad to learn, that, on the 10th of February laſt, 30 publicans were, at the inſtance of the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice, convicted by the Magiſtrates of Union Hall, in the Borough, in the penalty of 10s. each and full coſts, for having ſuffered tippling in their houſes on the Lord's day, notwithſtanding the previous notice ſent them by the Society to deſiſt.

Continuation of the trial of Col. Despard.

Charges to the Jury.

The Jurors being ſworn, the Attorney-General roſe and ſpoke to the following effect:——Gentlemen of the Jury—it is obvious that the attention paid to any ſubject is exactly in proportion to its importance. I have not a doubt, therefore, that you will liſten patiently to my addreſs, and that the evidence afterwards to be adduced, will be anxiouſly conſidered by you. A more important caſe, either to the priſoner at the bar, or to the public, never was preſented to any Jury. The charge is that of High Treaſon; and upon his guilt or innocence depend the life of the priſoner, together with all that is valuable in this world—his property, his reſpectability, his ſituation after death. Nothing can more nearly touch the vital intereſts of the public, than that if there has been a plot to overturn the conſtitution, and to make an attempt upon the perſon of our beloved Sovereign, the baſe profligate, and black-hearted conſpirator ſhould be delivered over to the law, and ſhould ſuffer that puniſhment which his crime deſerves. I am ready to allow what will be contended for on the other ſide, that the nature of the charge ſhould not operate to the diſadvantage of the priſoner. The malignity required to fit a man for entering into ſuch deſperate projects, ſo far from exciting any prejudice againſt the accuſed, ought rather to raiſe a preſumption in his favour, and ought to confirm that grand principle in our law, that 'every man ſhall be conſidered innocent till he is proved to be guilty.' On this very account the charge ſhould be carefully watched, the evidence ſhould be diligently ſifted, and your minds ſhould be fully ſatisfied of the priſoner's guilt, before you give him up to the awful conſequences of a verdict againſt him upon ſuch an indictment. But, gentlemen, if the charge be ſubſtantiated, I look forward with confident expectation to your pronouncing the priſoner guilty of treaſon, with as little heſitation as if he had been tried for any other capital offence. Juries in your ſituation muſt feel particular anxiety. Treaſon is a crime at which every feeling revolts, and which, above others, rouſes our indignation, and calls forth our abhorrence. Sometimes the evidence by which it is to be made out is long, vague, and perplexed. Theſe conſiderations have in our law cauſed many cautions and guards to be placed round the trial of treaſon, which are not thought neceſſary in any other caſe. The dread of the weight of government being exerted oppreſſively againſt the ſubject, has no doubt likewiſe been an additional ground for theſe humane regulations. It has been thought that ſome wicked end of an unprincipled Miniſter might be ſerved by an improper conviction, and that, to procure this, he might be allowed to abuſe the power and the influence he derives from his office. Without ſtopping to inquire whether former Governments actually have juſtified theſe and committed theſe enormities, I may affirm, without danger or contradiction, that no one at the preſent moment can apprehend the effects of ſuch a villainous conſpiracy. I may congratulate you that we are aſſembled to conſider a caſe which excites no

public

public intereſt more than is always felt when the guilt or innocence of a perſon of the leaſt conſequence is to be decided upon. No political party, no faction conſiders its intereſts at ſtake. There is no prejudice on either ſide; there has been no clamour; the public mind is completely at eaſe. You enter that box without prepoſſeſſion, and without a wiſh farther than that juſtice may be done. I may mention another favourable circumſtance attending the preſent caſe. The trial cannot be long. The evidence developing the different parts of the charge is ſo clear, and will admit of being ſo much compreſſed, that I truſt the whole buſineſs will be concluded without an adjournment. I ſhall now ſtate, with all the brevity I can, the nature of this charge, and give you an outline of the evidence by which it is to be eſtabliſhed. The priſoner is accuſed of high treaſon. There are three counts in the indictment, charging the different acts to have been done with three ſeveral intentions;—1. To compaſs and imagine the death of the King; 2. To reſtrain and impriſon his perſon; and, 3. To dethrone him from the ſtile and title of the Imperial Crown of this realm. The firſt count, concerning the attempt upon the King's life, is upon the old ſtatute of Edward III.; the ſecond and third are framed upon acts recently paſſed. Here he entered into a narrative of thoſe facts which were afterwards to be proved, and which will be found in the depoſitions of the witneſſes. He then proceeded: However criminal the attention, you are probably aware, Gentlemen, that this muſt be openly indicated by an act, commonly called an *overt act*. There are eight overt acts ſtated in this indictment, which may be divided into two claſſes. The firſt four charge the ſeduction of his Majeſty's troops, for the purpoſe of aſſaſſinating, impriſoning, and dethroning him; and the remainder, actual plans for the direct accompliſhment of theſe purpoſes. In conſidering an overt act, you are to look to the intent with which it was done, and, though the ſucceſs of the treaſonable plot ſhould not be inſured by it, notwithſtanding, it may be ſufficient to manifeſt the treaſonable mind, to which the law looks—Getting into a boat in the river Thames ſeems a very innocent act; but if it is done with an intention of going over to the enemy to carry them intelligence, and to aſſiſt them to carry on war againſt us, it becomes treaſonable. For this act, Lord Preſton was tried and condemned.—Nothing ſeems more innocent than putting a letter into the poſt; but if this letter contains an inſtigation to rebellion, then it is treaſonable. Upon evidence of this fact, Dr Flamſey was found guilty of high treaſon. For a man to have a card in his pocket ſeems perfectly innocent; but if this card contains the words of a treaſonable engagement, and prove that a conſpiracy exiſts to overturn the Government, it is an overt act of treaſon. Such evidence will be adduced againſt the priſoner, and you will draw the concluſion from it. You will obſerve, Gentlemen, that this charge is in the ſhape of a *conſpiracy*. Therefore, in conſidering its truth, two queſtions ariſe:—Firſt, Whether ſuch a conſpiracy exiſts?—Secondly, If it did exiſt, whether this individual was engaged in it?—Evidence concerning the others is therefore not only admiſſible, but neceſſary. When the conſpiracy is thus proved, then, indeed, it muſt be brought ſtrictly home to him by his own acts. Having ſaid ſo much of the law, I now proceed to the facts of the caſe. You obſerve, Gentlemen, that there are thirteen in all included in the indictment. Of theſe, eleven, including the priſoner at the bar, were taken up on the 16th of November, at the Oakely Arms, in the pariſh of St Mary, Lambeth. The charge muſt be brought home to the priſoner. I do not, Gentlemen, ſee any poſſibility of anſwering the caſe which will be laid before you. I can anticipate no defence. There will in this caſe, as well as in every other, be a field for obſervation and for a diſplay of ingenuity. But you will not permit any thing to efface the juſt impreſſion made by the evidence on your minds. I can conceive an argument or two, which may be relied upon, and it will not be improper if I touch upon them now. The two grand topics

pics that will be dwelt upon, I imagine, are the probability of the charge, and the credibility of the witneſſes. It will be ſaid, that this plan is ſo extravagant that it is impoſſible for any man in his ſenſes to embark in it. I do not quarrel this mode of reaſoning. But I would caution you, Gentlemen, to make an allowance for the difference between you and them. You are cool and diſengaged. Your minds are well regulated, and you have the habits of virtue. Thoſe were men of a heated imagination, perſons long embarked in theſe projects, who had contemplated as reaſonable the object of their purſuits. Enthuſiaſts are good and bad—there are religious enthuſiaſts and political enthuſiaſts—but all of them (it is of the very nature of their diſorder) to over-rate the value of their object, and under-rate the obſtacles which oppoſe their ſucceſs. You muſt conſider, not how you would behave, but how men would behave whoſe minds were ſo conſtituted. What you look upon with abhorrence and think unattainable, they might conſider as highly deſirable and eaſily within their reach.

You ſhould place yourſelves, if poſſible, in their ſituation. Conceive you are freed from the reſtraints of loyalty and law; that your heads are ſet agog with the mad doctrines publiſhed by the French Revolution; that you have long conſidered treaſon as no crime; that you regard rebellion as a field for the exertion of a virtuous patriot; that you have kept company with enthuſiaſts and demagogues; that you have animated and inflamed each other by mutual exhortations and promiſes. Under this deplorable deluſion, and in your common ſound ſtate of mind, would your impreſſions, would your eſtimate of things be the ſame! Go ſtill farther: Imagine that you are fettered by the world; that you have met with diſapointment; that you are involved in difficulties; that you are vexed and irrited by inconveniencies brought down upon you by your own indiſcretion.—Now, might you not engage in deſperate attempts, in the hope of bettering your fortunes? With regard to the witneſſes, they can only be objected to on the ſcore of *credibility*. It will not be contended that an accomplice is *incompetent*. By me it will readily be granted that he ought to be confirmed by collateral evidence.—Not that every word that he utters muſt be ſworn to by another witneſs, for this would make the teſtimony of an accomplice of no uſe, unleſs perhaps in a caſe of high treaſon. But parts of his ſtory muſt coincide with what is depoſed by witneſſes of undoubted credit, ſo as, upon the whole, to render it more probable that he has been ſpeaking the truth, than that he has been fabricating lies. As the previous character of an accomplice may weigh much with the Jury, I know not whether it will be attempted to ſhew that theſe men had been guilty of great enormities before they entered into this aſſociation. I ſhall not heſitate to confeſs, that it is not unlikely ſuch an attempt might, in ſome meaſure, ſucceed.—This crime is not to be reached without a progreſs in wickedneſs. But I ſhould rather think my Learned Friends would be very cautious before they undertook to prove theſe men to be of ſcandalous character. How ſhall they account for Colonel Deſpard aſſociating with them? Will they not free themſelves from one perplexity only to get into a greater? You will wait with impatience to hear how Col. Deſpard, a man of birth, of education, of genteel manners, of rank in the army, ſhould aſſociate with the loweſt of mankind. There cannot be a doubt that ſome of them are guilty. The papers are ſufficient to prove the conſpiracy, independent of oral teſtimony. It may not be immaterial to obſerve, that the offence of adminiſtering unlawful oaths, without any regard to the intention or conſequences, is ſubſtantively a capital felony. A criminal purpoſe is not to be doubted. "On Colonel Deſpard none of the papers were found." True! But does it therefore follow that no inference can be drawn againſt him? by no means! His advocates muſt be puzzled to explain the circumſtances of a man in his condition of life, and of his habits, mixing in ſociety where every thing muſt ſhock and diſguſt him. According to my hypotheſis nothing is more plain. Meditating a deſperate treaſon to be executed the following week, he mixed with thoſe by whoſe inſtrument-

ality he was to raife himſelf to greatneſs. Where elſe could he find agents in ſuch a ſcheme? No where but in ſociety of this mean and profligate kind. But if witneſſes ſhould come in, and ſay, we were ſeduced by him, were preſent along with him at various meetings, where the whole plan for breaking into this houſe was debated and arranged—would you not believe that he was the inſtigator of the crime, and that he deſerved to ſuffer not leſs than thoſe who had not been quite ſo cautious? there can be no ſtronger confirmation than when the circumſtance of two narratives coincide. Evidence in treaſon is be tried by the ſame rules as evidence in any crime of an inferior denomination. I do not ſee, Gentlemen, that in this caſe you ſhould have any extraordinary anxious feeling to extricate the priſoner. The crime imputed to him is one of the blackeſt and moſt miſchievous in the catalogue of guilt; and ſociety cannot exiſt if it go unpuniſhed. To the laſt he is entitled to juſtice, and he will have juſtice. He is tried by the Engliſh law, before Engliſh Judges, and an Engliſh Jury. But if you permit your inclinations to mercy to exceed the limits of reaſon, you will do what the priſoner has no right to expect, and what I moſt ſolemnly proteſt againſt on the part of the public. Gentlemen, I have detained you longer than I intended; but I ſhall now proceed to call the witneſſes, in the confident hope that, if they ſubſtantiate the caſe I have ſhewn to you, you will do your duty, however painful its diſcharge may be to your feelings."

After the evidence on the part of the proſecution cloſed, Mr Serjeant Beſt addreſſed the Jury in behalf of the priſoner. After ſhewing the impropriety of receiving words as evidence, he proceeded.—"Gentlemen of the Jury, I am aware that I may be told that going to a meeting for a treaſonable purpoſe is an overt act of treaſon. I admit alſo that Colonel Deſpard was at ſome of theſe meetings, and that it is ſworn he ſpoke the obnoxious words; but before you can convict him, ſhew me that he knew the meeting was a treaſonable one; ſhew me where you will find evidence to fix upon him a knowledge of its being a treaſonable meeting, or that he attended it for treaſonable purpoſes. The learned Attorney-General has called upon me to explain the meaning of the printed card he has produced.—Is it connected with Colonel Deſpard at all? I ſay there is not a ſingle tittle of evidence to connect him with that paper, except the teſtimony of Francis, the moſt infamous man alive. Is there teſtimony of the other charge?—I ſay not, except ſuch, as if received, would leave no ſecurity for the life, liberty, or ſafety of any man. Let us compare the caſes with other caſes of a like nature, which have gone before it. In Layer's caſe, did the Crown content themſelves with merely proving as much as is here proved? No, they proved that arms were found. They ſhowed the hand writing of Layer, to prove the participation of the attempt. I call upon the learned Lawyers of the Crown to ſhew me any other caſe ſince the Revolution, where a man has been convicted on ſuch ſort of evidence; I ſay ſince the Revolution, for before that period, judges were objects of ſuſpicion, and not, as they are now, objects of reſpect and veneration. I challenge the Solicitor General to produce me a ſingle inſtance; for I ſay, no jury will believe that a traitorous intention exiſted, without the indication of ſome means of carrying it into effect.—I can, indeed, conceive a caſe of treaſon, where it has juſt been meditated, before the means had been procured; but was that the caſe here? Was the treaſon here inchoated? They ſay it was all ſettled, the Tower was to be carried, defended as it is, altho' it did not appear in evidence that a poker, or any other weapon, was even prepared for the attack. Gentlemen, I ſay, if the moſt reſpectable witneſſes had proved ſuch an improbable ſcheme, you could not believe them; you would ſay, in this you muſt be miſtaken.—If there are no deeds, then are there any writings? Can it be ſaid that the Colonel was ſo cautious that he prevented any writings being found upon him? Was he cautious or incautious? He cannot be repreſented as both. If he were cautious, can you then believe the witneſſes that he was telling every man thoſe wild ſchemes which they have ſtated here to-day? If he were incautious is it poſſible but

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ſome better evidence might have been furniſhed of his guilt, if he really were the traitor the witneſſes repreſent him to be? Gentlemen, I come now to a moſt important topic. It is a moſt important rule of evidence, that the caſe ſhould be made out by credible witneſſes. If I am aſked, then, do you ſay that accomplices ought not to be called? I do not ſay but they may be called, and may be credited to a certain extent; but I think I can ſee a clear line of diſtinction. They may be called to explain a tranſaction after a crime has been proved by more credible witneſſes; but I inſiſt, that the evidence of accomplices ſhould not be let in until the clear caſe of guilt is made out by more unexceptionable evidence. Let us ſee then if there is one tittle of proof in this caſe, but what comes from the contaminated evidence of accomplices. If there be not, it is not the cauſe of Colonel Deſpard I am advocating; it is the cauſe of every Engliſhman, of Engliſh law, and of Engliſh liberty. When you return to the ranks of ſociety from whence you came, and lay aſide your characters of jurors, if you convict on this unſupported evidence, you lay a foundation for miſchief which may hereafter deſtroy yourſelves. But I may be told, Gentlemen, that there are four witneſſes, namely, Blades, Emblin, Francis, and Windſor, and that although you ought not to convict upon one, yet the concurrent teſtimony of four is deciſive. It appears that this is one of the caſes where the concurrent teſtimony of one hundred gives no ſtrength to the ſingle teſtimony of one accomplice. Moſt certainly, if witneſſes come from diſtant quarters, without concert with each other, and give the ſame account of the ſame tranſaction, this coincidence of evidence is forcible proof of its truth. But this obſervation loſes all force, when applied to the caſe of conſpiracy; for if men meet and conſpire to faſten an object round the neck of an innocent man, they will all agree in the material facts. Then do you believe the conſpiracy, or do you not? If you do not believe the conſpiracy, there is an end of the caſe. If you do, the concurrent teſtimony of theſe four witneſſes is of no more force than one; any more than an aggregation of broken records could convey any increaſe of ſtrength. Gentlemen, I come now to a ground, which I think perfectly deciſive to the preſent caſe. Though you heard the witneſſes telling a tale of horror, which almoſt freezes one's blood, yet it is with the utmoſt coolneſs they relate it. To the Grand Jury, not to you, who muſt pronounce a definitive opinion of the guilt or innocence of the accuſed; but to the Grand Jury, who were only to enquire whether there were grounds of ſuſpicion ſufficient to put the priſoner upon his defence, his Lordſhip ſaid to them, if you find the ſtory improbable, you will require the greater degree of evidence. I have, therefore, the authority of his Lordſhip in ſaying, that if the caſe be an improbable one, you will require more cogent evidence; that it is a moſt improbable caſe I need not ſay. What is it? Fourteen or fifteen men at a common tap room, with no fire-arms but their tobacco-pipes, men of the loweſt orders of ſociety, without mind or intelligence, were to ſeize the King, the Bank, the Tower, the Members of both Houſes of Parliament. How were they to do it? Have they foreign connexions, have they aſſociates in the country? It was, indeed, talked of, but I ſay it was not true, not a ſingle iota of proof is there of any ſuch thing in the caſe. The pencil of Cervantes never delineated any thing half ſo ridiculous as this ſcheme.

The learned Serjeant proceeded to comment upon the evidence of Blades, and Emblin, and having concluded this branch, he continued, "Gentlemen, with theſe obſervations I leave the caſe to you. I had an idea of contradicting by evidence, the witneſſes of the Crown, in many material parts of their teſtimony. I ſhall not, however, now do it, but I ſhall offer you evidence of the character this gentleman has borne; you will let it have its weight; for an attention to character, and letting it ſerve as a ſhield to a man in the hour of diſtreſs, is the beſt incentive you can offer men to preſerve their integrity."

After calling Lord Nelſon, Sir Evan Nepean, and ſome other evidence, chiefly to aſcertain the character of Col. Deſpard, Mr Gurney, the other Counſel for the priſoner, next addreſſed the Jury in an able ſpeech, following near-

by the ſame points of argument with the learned Serjeant.

The Counſel having finiſhed, Lord Ellenborough aſked Col. Deſpard if he would himſelf add any thing to what had been ſaid by his Counſel?

Colonel Deſpard replied "My Lord, my Counſel have acquitted themſelves with ſo much ability, and ſo entirely to my ſatisfaction, that I can have no with to ſay any thing myſelf."

Mr Solicitor General then replied on the part of the Crown. The whole of the caſe, on the one ſide and the other, being here concluded,

Lord Ellenborough began to ſum up nearly as follows: "Gentlemen of the Jury, the evidence on both ſides, and the arguments of Counſel being concluded, it now only remains for me to diſcharge my duty. An irkſome duty it certainly is; but conſidering with what minds you come prepared (for I have obſerved your deep attention to all parts of the cauſe) it will facilitate my means of doing it. Thoſe means are, by a faithful detail of the evidence, and by ſuch faithful obſervations upon it as I am beſt able to make. Gentlemen, the priſoner ſtands charged with high treaſon, of three ſorts, not very different in their nature: 1ſt, For compaſſing the death of the King; next, For compaſſing to ſeize his perſon; and, 3dly, For conſpiring to depoſe him. The firſt of theſe is treaſon, by the ſtatute of Edward III; the two laſt, by a recent ſtatute of the preſent reign. Eight diſtinct overt acts are ſtated as evidence of this intention. It is not neceſſary to do more than to ſtate the ſubſtance of them. Gentlemen, the overt acts are the holding converſations for effecting thoſe malignant purpoſes of the heart. Before I ſtate the evidence of the overt act, I think fit to ſay a word or two on the topics urged reſpecting the nature of the proof. It is ſaid, by the defendant's Counſel, to conſiſt only of words, and that it cannot be treaſon. If it conſiſted only of looſe words, the ebullition of an irritated or crazy mind, it would not be treaſon, becauſe it would be too much to infer ſuch a purpoſe as the deſtruction of the King from words ſo ſpoken. But when words are ſpoken at a public meeting, and addreſſed to others, exciting and perſuading them to that purpoſe, it never was doubted by any one Engliſh lawyer, it never will be doubted but that they amount to treaſon. Another ſubject upon which I wiſh to ſay a few words is, the nature of evidence by accomplices. That he is a competent witneſs, upon whoſe teſtimony you may found a concluſion, cannot be doubted. If it were not ſo, it would be a dereliction of duty in the Judges ſitting here, and thoſe who have formerly ſat in courts of juſtice, not to have repelled ſuch witneſſes from the oath, and have told the Jury that they were not fit to be credited. But they are always received, and although ſullied with the contamination of the crime which they impute to others, they are credible, though their teſtimony muſt be received with caution and attention. They may be confirmed by various circumſtances, by the clearneſs of their own narration, or by the narration of others; they may be confirmed by the coincidence of external circumſtances, and broken in upon by no one fact of adverſe circumſtance. In the caſe before us, when ſo many ſcenes are laid, all of which, if untrue, may be falſified, and it is falſified in no one inſtance; if a perſon ſo fortified is not to be believed, it would form a caſe by which conſpiracies would always be protected; becauſe conſpiracies can never be known but through ſome who were participators in the crime. But the caſe would be otherwiſe, as it regarded ſome who are not ſtrictly accomplices. Such, I take it, is the caſe of Windſor. I do not think ſtrictly, that he can be called an accomplice; though without queſtion a great degree of blame attaches to him for his conduct in repeatedly going to theſe meetings. Gentlemen, having made theſe obſervations, that if each evidence is confirmed, is conſiſtent, uncontradicted, and more eſpecially confirmed from pure ſources, it ought to be credited, I ſhall now proceed to detail the evidence itſelf."——His Lordſhip here read verbatim the whole of the evidence taken throughout the day. In commenting upon the form of oath, he obſerved, that it appeared upon the face of it to have an ulterior purpoſe, which was to be carried by the conflict of arms, and not of reaſon or argument, or why was there a proviſion to be made "for the families of the heroes who ſhould fall in the conteſt;" and if Deſpard was found diſtributing thoſe papers and acting with thoſe united in this bond, it formed ſtrong *indicia* of the purpoſes of his mind. Having gone through the evidence, his Lordſhip continued "Gentlemen, this is the whole of the evidence, and you have been properly told that there is no queſtion of law in the caſe. It is admitted that a traitorous ſcheme did exiſt, but it is denied that it was the priſoner's. If it was not his treaſon, whoſe was it? If the witneſſes produced upon their oath were not to be believed, it was open to impeach them, but no ſuch thing is done. Then,

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with reſpect to accomplices, we find in the law books, particularly in the caſe of King, Charnock, and another, that the evidence was wholly that of accomplices, without half ſo many circumſtances of corroboration as are found in this caſe. The main circumſtance of the caſe is confirmed, that of the treaſon. Then, who is the traitor? the priſoner is found in the ſociety of thoſe moſt unfit for his rank and ſituation; no account is attempted to be given why he attended theſe meetings; we find him ſitting and aſſociating with common ſoldiers, and partaking of their ordinary fare. No other explanation is given of this but his former character; happy, indeed, would it have been for him had he preſerved that character down to this moment of peril. Now Gentlemen, this is the whole evidence on the one ſide, and on the other; ſee how it applies to the charge; firſt, with reſpect to an overt act, committed within the county. It is proved at the Oakeſy Arms, and at the Flying Horſe; that point of law is therefore ſatisfied. The only remaining conſideration is, whether you will believe the evidence of Blades, Windſor, Emblin, and Francis, or either of them? If you have any heſitation, you will look at the circumſtances of confirmation. When he was taken with them, they had about them the miſchievous furniture of their deſigns; I mean the printed papers. He was found almoſt in the act of command, and they of obedience. "Follow me, one and all," was the language he uſed. It was in confirmation that he was at the Coach and Horſes in Whitechapel, by Campbell and Dean, two ſoldiers totally unconnected with the conſpirators, and indifferent witneſſes. Their teſtimony perfectly agreed with that of Windſor. If you therefore believe Emblin and Windſor, there is an end of the queſtion. You have alſo heard the high character given of him by a man on whom to pronounce an eulogy were to waſte words; but you are to conſider whether a change has not taken place ſince the period he ſpeaks of. If you do not believe the witneſſes, then he will ſtand exempted from the conſequences of the charges imputed to him; but if you do believe them, then, as there is no queſtion upon the law, ſo there will be none upon the fact. Gentlemen, you will conſider of your verdict."

The Jury withdrew for about half an hour; when they returned, Mr Knap having called them over by their reſpective names, to which they anſwered:

He then ſaid, "How ſay you, Gentlemen, are you agreed in your verdict, is Marcus Edward Deſpard guilty of the treaſon wherewith he ſtands charged; or not guilty?"

The Foreman replied, "*Guilty*; but we moſt earneſtly recommend him to mercy, on account of his former good character, and the ſervices he has rendered his country."

Lord Ellenborough bowed.

EDINBURGH.

Mar. 1. The Committee of the Houſe of Commons, which has been for ſome time employed in inveſtigating the merits of the election for the Dumfermline Diſtrict of Boroughs, terminated its labours on Saturday Feb. 26th. The reſult is, that "The Hon. Captain Cochrane is declared duly elected. Sir John Henderſon's petition is *not* frivolous or vexatious."—Each party, of courſe, pays his own expences.

2. The Town Council unanimouſly voted a loyal Addreſs of Congratulation to his Majeſty, on his recent eſcape from the treaſonable deſigns of a few of his miſguided ſubjects. A ſelect Committee was appointed to prepare and draw up the Addreſs, and lay it before a meeting of the Council at an early day.

On Wedneſday, 620l. ſtock of the Britiſh Linen Company, was ſold by public ſale at 142 1 half per cent.

A new arrangement has been made by the Poſtmaſter-General, in conſequence of which the mail from this city to Glaſgow is to be conveyed in a mail cart, the driver of which is to be armed with a cutlaſs and piſtols. This mode will afford a greater degree of ſecurity than formerly.

Nine acres of building ground, part of the lands of Weſt Parſons Croft, in the immediate vicinity of Glaſgow, were ſold by public roup, for about 26,000l.; the price to be converted into a feu-duty at five per cent. per annum.

Combinations,—We regret to ſtate, that an inveſtigation has been going on for eight or ten days paſt, before the Sheriff of this county, regarding a combination among the journeyman paper-makers for a riſe of wages, which is ſaid to be of a very extenſive and alarming nature, and very ſimilar in the leading features of it to that among the linen printers, lately detected and puniſhed at Dumbarton. As the pub-

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ſe proſecutor has taken up the buſineſs, and, it is ſaid, means to bring the concerned to trial, we forbear to detail any particulars. In the mean time, however, a number of the principal mills in this neighbourhood are laid idle.

On Monday the 8th of March commenced the Grand Main of Cocks, at *Hollon's Tennis-Court*, Roſe Street, between the Hon. Mr Maule and Mr Oſwald of Auchencruive.—The following is a ſtatement of The battles fought:—

Feeder—*Sealy*, for Mr Maule
—*Small*, for Mr Oſwald.

		Mains.	Byes.
Monday.	Mr Maule,	4	1
	Mr Oſwald,	1	1
Tueſday.	Mr Maule,	2	2
	Mr Oſwald,	3	0
Wedneſday.	Mr Maule,	4	0
	Mr Oſwald,	2	1
Thurſday.	Mr Maule,	1	0
	Mr Oſwald,	5	1
Friday.	Mr Maule,	2	1
	Mr Oſwald,	4	0
Saturday.	Mr Maule,	2	0
	Mr Oſwald,	4	2

Mr Oſwald gaining—by 4 battles, and the byes by 1.

Yeſterday the proclamation for encouraging Seamen and Landmen to enter on board his Majeſty's ſhips of war; —the proclamation for calling and prohibiting Seamen from ſerving Princes and ſtates, and for granting rewards for diſcovering ſuch ſeamen as ſhall conceal themſelves, were read at the Croſs with the uſual formalities.

A pinnace belonging to Kinghorn, on her return from Leith, with two men and one woman paſſengers, is ſuppoſed to have been upſet during a ſudden gale of wind.

Police Bill.

We underſtand, that the intended ſcheme for a New Police within the City of Edinburgh and neighbourhood, is in a great ſtate of forwardneſs, and it is ſuppoſed will receive the authority of the Legiſlature this ſeſſion of Parliament. It is with pleaſure we obſerve, that the Members of the College of Juſtice have, with the greateſt liberality, agreed to wave their privileges, in order to forward this important object; and the Magiſtrates have alſo, by giving up that part of the Town's revenue ariſing from the Dung, done all in their power to procure for this City a regular and complete ſyſtem of Police, the want of which has been ſo long a matter of regret.

We underſtand that the leading clauſes of this Bill are the following:—

To provide for the better Cleaning, Lighting, and Watching the City and Suburbs—To prevent the practice of Common Begging—To apprehend all Vagrants and perſons unable to give a ſatisfactory account of themſelves—To prevent all offences againſt Police and good order—To eſtabliſh an eaſy method of bringing to Trial Delinquents in theſe particulars—To regulate Hackney Coaches, Chairs, Carts, Waggons, and other Carriages, and Porters, both as to their Fares and Stations—To eſtabliſh Regulations reſpecting the Weight and Quality of Bread, and the Weight of Coals; and in general to do what may be neceſſary for the better preſervation of the Perſons, Property, and Conveniency of the Inhabitants.

That, the Scheme of Police ſhall be general over the Ancient City and Extended Royalty of Edinburgh, over Canongate, Potter-Row, Weſt Port, South Diſtricts, St James's Square, Leith Walk, and the Towns of South and North Leith, and the Villages immediately ſurrounding Edinburgh, but that there ſhall be a diviſion into Diſtricts, ſo as the Plan may be more eaſily carried into execution.

That, proper regulations ſhall be made for Lighting St James's Square, Weſt Port, and Leith Walk, which is not at preſent provided for by any exiſting act.

That, there ſhall be General Commiſſioners, partly from office, and partly elective, who ſhall have power to authoriſe Aſſeſſments to the extent to be ſpecified in the Act, to fix the number of Watchmen, &c.

The General Commiſſioners ſhall be,
The Lord Provoſt, The four Bailies, Dean of Guild, Treaſurer, Deacon Convener, —8
The Lord Preſident, Lord Juſtice Clerk, Lord Chief Baron, Lord Advocate, Dean of Faculty, Solicitor General, Keeper of the Signet, Senior Clerk of Seſſion, —8
The Member for the City, Ditto for the County, Sheriff of the County, Principal of the Univerſity, Preſes of the

the Solicitors before the Supreme Courts, Two Juſtices of Peace of Weſt-Church Pariſh, Preſident of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Maſter of the Merchant Company. —9

With the addition of ſeven from each of the Diſtricts, which it is ſuppoſed, may be ſeven; ſo that the General Commiſſioners will be in the whole 49. Total—74

That, the money neceſſary for carrying on the Scheme be raiſed by the Aſſeſſment, conform to real Rent, upon the occupiers of all houſes, ſhops and warehouſes of L. yearly rent, and upwards; Maximum of the Aſſeſſment to be fixed by the Police Act, which at preſent, it is ſuppoſed, will not exceed 5 per cent. upon the real rent, for all the purpoſes of the intended Act.

That, the privileges of the College of Juſtice ſhall be waved for the purpoſe of the Act, but ſpecially reſerved as to every thing elſe.

That, the City Guard, as at preſent eſtabliſhed, ſhall be aboliſhed, as well as the Aſſeſſment for the ſupport of it. But that, for the ſervice of the Magiſtrates upon all neceſſary occaſions, One Company ſhall be kept up, to be clothed and armed by the Magiſtrates, but paid from the General Fund, and to act in general when required for the ſupport of the police in all the diſtricts.

That, the Street-dung of the Ancient and Extended Royalty, as well as of all the Diſtricts, ſhall be under management of the reſident Commiſſioners. The produce to be applied for cleaning the Streets in the firſt place, and the reſidue for the other purpoſes of the Act.

Royal Edinburgh Volunteers.

21. The following notice was this day publiſhed.

The Lord Provoſt having had an application made to him by many of the Gentlemen who belonged to the late Firſt Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, Blue, and by other reſpectable Citizens, expreſſing their earneſt deſire to make an offer of their ſervices to Government, in the preſent critical ſituation of public affairs.—

The Lord Provoſt has therefore to requeſt the attendance of ſuch Gentlemen as concur in thoſe ſentiments on Tueſday next, at 12 o'clock noon, in the New Church Aiſle, in order to conſider the proper meaſures that ſhould be taken for that purpoſe.

18. The Magiſtrates and Town Council of Edinburgh granted a preſentation to the Rev. Alexander Brunton, miniſter of Bolton, in the preſbytery of Haddington, to be Miniſter of the New Greyfriars Church, vacant by the tranſlation of the Rev. Dr John Thomſon to the New North Church.

The Principal and Profeſſors of the of the Mariſchal College and Univerſity of Aberdeen have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. George Skene Keith, miniſter at Keith-Hall.

On Thurſday the Rev. James Steven, from London, was ordained miniſter of the church and pariſh of Kilwinning, in room of the Rev. Dr Ritchie.

A Life Boat is arrived at Grangemouth, on its paſſage to the town of Ayr, for the uſe of that port. We hope the uſeful inſtitution of Life Boats, which has ſaved ſo many lives, will be ſoon general in all the ports of Great Britain.

The High Conſtables of Portſburgh patrolled their bounds laſt Sunday, and peremptorily ſhut up every ſhop that was open retailing ſpirits, &c. &c. Their example, we hope, will be followed, and its effects cannot fail of being highly ſalutary within the City, Leith, &c.

General Henry Fletcher, of Salton, who died lately was Colonel of the 35th regiment, and it is perhaps an unprecedented fact, that this regiment has had only *two* Colonels for *eighty-ſix years*. General Otway had the command from July 1717 to Auguſt 1764, a period of 47 years; and General Fletcher, from that time to March 1803, a period of 39 years. It is farther remarkable, that the 35th is the only corps in the ſervice which, ſince its eſtabliſhment in 1701, has had only *four* Colonels.—The 67th has lately had *three* in the ſpace of *a fortnight*.

Longevity.—Several uncommon inſtances of longevity are mentioned in the laſt yearly ſtatement publiſhed at St Peterſburgh, viz.—Twelve perſons of 120 years each, two of 121, one of 124, two of 125, two of 128, and four perſons of 138 years of age.

High Tides at Leith.

In conſequence of the ſun and moon being at that point of their orbit when they

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are nearest the earth at the time of conjunction, which happened about the 22d current, considerable expectation was raised that the swell at Leith would be uncommonly great. Great numbers flocked to observe the phenomena, but no unusual swell took place: as from similar causes the tides about the 23d of last month were unusually high, it is supposed that the very calm moderate weather which we have lately had, or the wind blowing unfavourably out at sea, has prevented any uncommon swell.

CIRCUITS.

West—Lord JUSTICE CLERK & METHVEN.

Inveraray,	Wednesday,	April 26.
Stirling,	Tuesday,	April 27.
Glasgow,	Saturday,	April 30.

North—Lord DUNSINNAN & CULLEN.

Inverness,	Saturday,	April 23.
Aberdeen,	Saturday,	April 30.
Perth,	Friday,	May 6.

South—Lord CRAIG & ARMADALE.

Jedburgh,	Saturday,	April 2.
Dumfries,	Thursday,	April 7.
Ayr,	Tuesday,	April 12.

LISTS.

BIRTHS.

At Panmure House the Lady of the Hon. Captain Ramsay, 92d regiment, a daughter.

At Ochtertyre, Lady Mary Murray, a daughter.

Mrs Dalyell of Lingo, a son.

At King's Gramond the Hon. Mrs Ramsay, a daughter.

At Sidmouth, in Devonshire, the Lady of Hugh Scott, Esq. of Harden, a daughter.

Mrs Walter Scott, Castle-street, a daughter.

At Thomas Hay's, Esq. Blair-street, Mrs Kent, wife of Captain Kent, of the Royal Marines, a son.

The Lady of Sir Alexander Kinloch, Bart. of Gilmerton, a daughter.

At Shrubhill, Mrs Blair of Blair, a daughter.

At London, the Hon. Mrs Baird, Lady of Lieut. Col. Baird, a son.

DEATHS.

When on a voyage for the recovery of his health, the Hon Captain Alexander Duncan, eldest son of Lord Viscount Duncan.

In the 77th year of his age and 49th of his ministry, the Rev. James Gordon, minister of Fettler.

Mr Thomas Hay, of Bruce-hall, aged 78 years.

At Glasgow, Claud Hamilton, Esq.

At the Manse of Oathlaw, the Rev. Mr Thomas Raiker, in the 92d year of his age, and 63d of his ministry. He discharged his public duty during the whole of his incumbency, with very little interruption, and preached on the Sabbath eight days preceding his death.

At Methven, in 49 years minister of the Associate Antiburger Congregation there, the Rev. John Wilson; a man of an enlightened mind, who united, in the work of the ministry, great fidelity and activity, with peculiar amiableness of manners.

At Methven, the Rev. John Wilson, minister of the gospel there, in the 70th year of his age, and 50th of his ministry.

At Couden, in the parish of Dalkeith, Lieut. Col. Alexander Baillie, late of the 58th regiment of foot.

At Edinburgh, Christopher Latimer, Esq. Collector of Excise.

At Peebles, Mr Thomas Brown, schoolmaster.

At London, Col. William Colquhoun, late of the 1st regiment of guards.

At his house in the Cannogate, Major-General Patrick Duff, of Carnousie; and three days afterwards Mrs Duff, his spouse.

At Edinburgh, Capt. John M'Intosh, of Harwood.

At Logie Green, Richard Dickson, Esq. of Alderston, much and justly regretted, by a numerous acquaintance.

At St Mungo, the Rev. David Dickson minister of that Parish.

SEQUETRATIONS.

Jan. 26. John Rankin, merchant in Falkirk.

Feb. 3. James Linen, grocer in Glasgow.

12. Steel, Nisbet & Co. merchants in Glasgow.

15. John Macfie & Co. linen printers in Glasgow.

16. John Hill, manufacturer in Glasgow.

17 Taylor & Cunningham, manufacturers in Glasgow.

—Peter M'Gregor & Son, linen printers, Glasgow.

Edinburgh, March 28.

Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Barley-meal, 10d. Peafe-meal, 10d.

Haddington, March 26.

Wheat, 31s. Barley, 22s. Oats, 17s. Peafe, 20s. Beans, 20s.

STOCKS.—*March* 20.

Bank Stock 181	5 per C. Ann 99 ¾
3 per C. Red. 64 ⅝	Long Ann
3 per C. Conf. 71 ⅜ ½ ⅜ ½	India Stock 210 opg.
4 per C. Conf. 87 ⅞ ⅞ ⅞ 88	Omnium 12 ½ diſc.